The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,860—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 25 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
				TUESDAY
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	..18th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA...	3661	600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
— BOKHARA....	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th „
— LOMBARDY ..	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th „
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	...26th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE..........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th „
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th „
L. MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	...23rd „
— VENETIA.......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th „
NEPAUL..........	3536	600	J. Reeves	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN..............	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th „
HYDASPES........	2984	500	G. Scrivener	..30th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday .... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available [illegible] days.

rom Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R [illegible]
„ „ II do. do. .. 70 do. .. [illegible]
rom Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. [illegible]
„ „ II do. do. .. 105 do. .. [illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ¼ charge.
„ „ eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. HISPANIA ..	3,180	480	J. B. Murray.	15th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA.........	3,553	480	T. G. Knox ..	22nd „
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	......	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA......	3,395	480	G. H. Read ..	13th „
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,242	480	John Craig ..	3rd Dec.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. CALIFORNIA.	3,410	430	W. S. Young.	19th Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	2,245	421	A. G. Allan ..	30th Sept.
s.s. ALSATIA	2,790	780	E. Griffiths ..	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

Hand-books for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

S.S. LOCH RANNOCH'S GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE and SALVAGE EXPENSES of the above Steamer is NOW READY, and CONSIGNEES of CARGO or underwriters interested are requested to produce the necessary documents to the undersigned for settlement of their claims.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1883.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER S. S. GALATIA.

CONSIGNEES of the undernoted goods are hereby requested to pay a deposit of 2½ per cent. and to clear them at once in order to adjust the average statement, otherwise they will be sold by Public Auction at their risk.

S B Co. in a heart—7 bales cottons.
A G H—1 case beams.
R S—B—C C in a diamond—7 cases cottons.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1883.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical "English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
rles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES,
ssrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
mitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers,
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
iversal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces,
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE,
25, Apollo-street,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 17th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
BEER MUGS, GOBLETS, CHRISTENING CUPS, AND TANKARDS,
in great variety
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz., cash, Rs. 7 12
Pints „ „ „ 5 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Abscess Lancets.
Balling Irons.
Balling Probangs.
Bistouries.
Bleeding Lancets.
Blood Sticks.
Catheters.
Castrating Clams.
Castrating Knives.
Clippers.
Drawing Knives.
Drenching Horns.
Fleams.

Firing Irons.
Gum Lancets.
Hobbles.
Measuring Standards.
Probes.
Rasps.
Scalpels.
Scissors.
Seton Needles.
Singeing Lamps.
Suture Needles.
Syringes.
Scales.

	Rs.	a.
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case	40	0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case	36	0
Ditto. ditto. with tobacco fumigator and Horse Catheter, in mahogany case	50	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYLCULA AND POONA.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

		Cash prices.	
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour..............each	Rs.	0	6
Sixpenny „ „ .... „	„	0	8
One Shilling „ „ .... „	„	0	14
Eighteenpenny „ „ .... „	„	1	2
Two Shilling „ „ .... „	„	2	0
Four Shilling „ „ .... „	„	2	12

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIUMS.

OIL COLOUR BOXES.

Half Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c. ....each	Rs.	7	8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	22	8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	43	0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	70	0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS.
OIL SKETCHING PAPER.
ACADEMY BOARDS.
PALETTES.
OIL SKETCHING BLOCKS.
MILL BOARDS.
DIPPERS.
MAHL STICKS.

FINE HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
FINEST RED OIL SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had upon application to the Agents,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE QUOTATIONS contained in our GENERAL CATALOGUE are hereby CANCELLED. REVISED PRICE-LIST of 160 varieties of choice Seeds suitable for cultivation in India will be furnished on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Per tin Re. 1-2. Per doz. Rs. 13.

Constant fresh importations received by

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

RETURN OF THE FAVOURITES.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
THE RENOWNED
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
the donators of mirth and music,
with a flood of
NEW FEATURES AND A HOST OF NOVELTIES.

Admission as usual. Box plan at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON, Manager.

J. MANOLESCU, Hair-dresser, has the pleasure to notify that he has RETURNED from Poona, and will be very thankful to receive and execute all orders as usual.

J. MANOLESCU,
Roman Hair-cutting Saloon,
3, Meadow-street, Fort.

15th September, 1883.

NOTICE.

S. S. "CANTON" has arrived from MARSEILLES and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods at once. Any claim for shortage, breakage, &c., should be made to the undersigned before the Steamer sails, as otherwise no claims will be admitted.

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN to assist in Exhibiting Machinery, Hardware, &c., at the forthcoming International Exhibition, Calcutta, with a view to his taking the management of business in the goods afterwards. This would suit an Engineer or Gentleman with a general business knowledge. Address H. R., care of MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING CO., Ld., in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of PROFITS at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share will be paid to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 17th September, 1883, on application at the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on and after TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1883.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 17th, to TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1883 (both days inclusive).

TAPIDASS VIRJDASS,
For Self, and Co., Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th September, 1883.

ACROSS CHRYSE,
FROM CANTON TO MANDALAY ;
BY
A. R. COLQUHOUN,
Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works.
2 Maps and 300 Illustrations.
2 Vols.
PRICE, Rs. 26-4 ; FREE BY POST, Rs. 28.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
HOLIDAY AND SUMMER NUMBERS.

	Rs.	a.
All the Year Round	0	8
Belgravia	0	12
Cassell's Family Magazine	0	8
Girl's Own Paper	0	8
Graphic, with colored plates for framing	1	0
Household Words	0	6
Illustrated London News, with colored plates for framing	1	0
London Society	0	13
Tinsley's Magazine	0	12

COOPER & COMPANY.
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East-street.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS, &c.,
OFFICE, 34, MEADOW-STREET (corner of Bell-lane),

UNDERTAKE to prepare PLANS and ESTIMATES for the ERECTION of various Western Industries, such as Jute, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Soap, and Candles ; oil crushing, paper, sugar ; Turkey Red Dye Works, Calico print works, &c. ; their MACHINERY and necessary Buildings ; also to SUPPLY MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., complete, landed in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, or delivered at Liverpool (free on board.)

ESTIMATES FREE on application, for Machinery.

Messrs. S. & W. are AGENTS *for First Class Machinists only*, of England and Scotland.

Any Contract works supervised ; SURVEYING undertaken by the job ; VALUATION done on moderate terms. Any kind of Civil and Mechanical Engineering undertaken.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR.
15th Sept., 1883.

T. W. SCOTT, C. E., Architect.
N. N. WASLEKAR, C. E. M. E., &c.

JUST RECEIVED
A SMALL *SELECT* SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,

IMPORTED direct from Havannah' consisting of some of the CHOICEST BRANDS manufactured in that celebrated Western Mart the assortment, quality, and condition of which have rarely, if ever, been equalled in this, or any other market of the East :—

UPMANN, Reg. Brit., per box of		50	Rs.	28
(in tin foil bundles of 10 each.)				
Do. Reg. Emp.	do.	100	„	45
Do. Panetelas Fina	do.	100	„	38
Do. do.	do.	50	„	20
Do. Princessas	do.	100	„	26
Do. Cazadores Chicos	do.	25	„	8
FLOR EL TODO,	do.	50	„	20
LA LUCCA, Reg. Reina,	do.	50	„	21
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina,	do.	100	„	35
AGUILA DE ORO, Lond. Eleg.	do.	100	„	28
Do. Reg. Reina	do.	50	„	16
HENRY CLAY, Conchas de Reg.	do.	50	„	15
MANUEL GARCIA, Mon plaisir	do.	25	„	8
La FLOR D'ESPANA Exquisitos	do.	25	„	12
Do. do. Bouquets	do.	25	„	14

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE
OF
NORMANDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for this very superior Wine, and have now received the first invoice in excellent condition.

Quarts, extra sec., per doz. Rs. 30.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence ; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MITHOFF'S
NEW METAL SPIRAL
HYGROSCOPES.

A NEWLY invented and very delicate instrument for showing the proportion of Moisture, or the percentage of Saturation, in the Atmosphere. They are invaluable to Medical Men, Sanitary Institutions, Spinning and Weaving Companies, the Nursery, and in innumerable other cases, where the humidity of the atmosphere affects health or industrial operations.

	Rs.	a.
Plain Quality, 4-inch dial with Japanned Tin and Gilt Frame	15	0
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, in Lacquered Brass Frame	22	8
Watch Shape, 1½-inch dial, in Nickel Plated case, with open face	22	8
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame	30	0
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with companion Aneroid and Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame	45	0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are IMPORTING BY EACH MAIL large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,
BATH CHOPS,
SOUPS AND FISH,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,
PATES AND PIES,
PRESERVED MEATS,
SAUSAGES,

MARMALADE AND HONEY,
PICKLES AND SAUCE,
MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,
CAPERS AND OLIVES,
HERBS AND ESSENCES,
POTTED MEATS,
VEGETABLES,
TART FRUITS,
JAMS AND JELLIES,

BISCUITS, COCOA,
MILK AND SUGAR,
TEA AND COFFEE,
CHOCOLATE,
CONFECTIONERY,
DESSERT FRUITS,
CANDIED PEELS,
CANDLES AND SOAPS,
&c., &c., &c.

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES,
PORTS,
CHAMPAGNES,
CLARETS,

SAUTERNES,
BURGUNDIES,
HOCKS,
MOSELLES,

BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
GINS,
LIQUEURS,

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.
Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

HAVE at St. James's Palace a professional taster, before whom is placed for selection the various Wines required for Royal use. The selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office ; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, and they respectfully invite inspection of the same. Gentlemen proceeding to Europe, Australia or elsewhere can be supplied with all the suitable WARM UNDER-CLOTHING, WARM SUITS, THICK ULSTER OVER COATS, MAUDS, RUGS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., at the shortest possible notice.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

INDIAN (OR MANGALORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.

PATENT RIDGE TILES.
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THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

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ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the late SEXTUS HOWARD PHILLPOTTS, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, or being INDEBTED to him, are requested to send in a statement of their claims and liabilities to the undersigned within TWO MONTHS from the date of this notification. After that period no claims will be entertained.

FRANK C. O. BEAMAN, C.S.,
Ahmedabad,
Executor (in India) to the late S. H. Phillpotts, Esq., C.S.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 14th September, 1883, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (65) sixty-five per share will be payable to the registered shareholders at the office of the undersigned on and after the 20th September, 1883, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1883.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL,
DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

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WANTED, a man who speaks English, to MANUFACTURE some ordinary ARTICLES OF GLASS. Enquire "Address," this paper.

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WANTED, MORTAR MILL for steam-power, new or second-hand. Apply, stating price and full particulars, to REDMOND and STEPHENS, Bellary.

"PATTIES," approved by those who have used, especially by Europeans and Parsees. Price 2 annas each, at Tea and Coffee House, Bell Lane.

WANTED, an IRON ROOF (on columns 40' high) 250' by 150'. Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen at the office of T. DREWET, Consulting Engineer, 26, Apollo-street.

P. RATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, TO HIRE a VICTORIA or very light BAROUCHE, with Harness for pair, about 14-2, must be in excellent order. Address, stating terms, N. M., this office.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, September 21. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock (local time). Admission Rs. 2 to admit a gentleman and three ladies.

WANTED, a companion of good family with moderate means who wishes to travel to the Calcutta Exhibition and thence to the North-West Provinces with a Parsee gentleman of quiet habits and moderate means. Apply to F., *Bombay Gazette*.

A LARGE STOCK of new and fancy BOOTS and SHOES have just arrived. Prices moderate. HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

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TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

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A CRITIC CRITICISED.—Notes by Bishop Meurin on the Rev. Luke Rivington's Letter in Defence of the Eight Anglican Bishops' Message. Price 4 As. Examiner Press, Fort, Bombay.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
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JUST RECEIVED a small fresh consignment of JOHN GILLON'S JAM, Ladies' Parasols, Sunshades, Silk Umbrellas, Companions, and Shawls, Patent wire woven Mattress.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a second-hand 16' squares ingle-poled TENT, Jabalpur manufacture, in thoroughly good state of repair. Apply stating price and particulars to Lieut.-Col. W. SCOTT, Assistant Political Agent, Jetpur, Kathiawad.

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TO BE LET, with entry, from 1st October, the top floor of a building in Elphinstone Circle, open to the sea breeze. Dining-room, drawing-room, billiard-room, 4 bed-rooms, &c. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

TO BE SOLD, at POONA, the property of the late E. CORDEAUX, C.S., a handsome English-built BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, newly done up and in excellent order, new English HARNESS and pair of Australian MARES. The whole turnout to be sold complete or separate. For particulars apply to Major M. A. ROWLANDSON, Presidency Pay Office.

LEGENDS OF THE PANJAB, in Monthly Numbers, by Captain R. C. Temple, B.S.C. No. I. now ready, price Re. 1. In the Press : DISSERTATION ON THE PROPER NAMES OF PANJABIS, by the same Author, price Rs. 3. Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Bombay, or Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

COD FISH, English salted, on cut, As. 8 per lb. Yorkshire Relish, Harvey, Reading Sauce and other Sauces, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

I HAVE THIS DAY CEASED connection with Messrs. ANDERSON & Co. and have commenced business on my own account as a PRODUCE BROKER.

JOSEPH FERRIER WALKER.

Bombay, 15th September, 1883.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total..............	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara..............	2,250
Central Division of Kanara..............	150
Southern Division of Kanara..............	1,700
Total............	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the Forests ; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 344 of 1881.

PETER SYLVESTRE DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Cavel-street, House No. ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SIMON DE ESPERANCA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, now residing at the village of Iria Paria in Salsette in the district of Thanna, the surviving Executor of the Will of the late ANTONIO DOMINGOS DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, NICHOLAS DE GA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Grant-road, and HENRIQUES FRANCISCO SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, the executors of the last Will of the late LEOPOLDINA DE GA, widow, deceased, MICHAEL DE LIMA and SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese, now residing at Naples in the kingdom of Italy, the husband of RUFINA ANGELICA, deceased, and STILLA DE LIMA and SOUZA, ELVIRA DE LIMA and SOUZA, and THOMAS EDWARD DE LIMA and SOUZA, children of the said MICHAEL DE LIMA and SOUZA and RUFINA ANGELICA, his late wife, all minors under the age of 18 years, now residing at Naples aforesaid with their said father by FREDERICK HANIBALD DE BRITO, a Commissioner for taking affidavits of this Honorable Court duly and appointed guardian ad-litem ....Defendants

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Antonio Domingo de Souza, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar from the date hereof, or in default hereof, they peremptorily excluded from the benefit of th order.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1883.

CHARLES E. FO
Commiss

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams of yesterday, the values of all Stock Exchange Securities are without any alteration. The position of money also remains unchanged.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee continues firm at 80s. per cwt. for Mid.-plantation Ceylon. Linseed, Rapeseed, and Wheat are dull, and prices are a shade lower.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is strong, and prices for 45 in. and 54 in. Grey Shirtings and 40's. Mule Twist have improved a little.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed quiet. Surats and arrivals firm. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales Surats. Good Fair Dhollera on the spot has advanced 1-16d, say to 4 3-16d. per lb. There is no change in other quotations. In New York spot prices are unaltered, but "futures" for the month of December are quoted at 10·73 cents—a rise of 20 points.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats and arrivals firm. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales Surats. Fair Dhollera is quoted 1-16d. lower—say 3 7-8d. per lb., but Good Oomrawuttee and Good Fair Compta have improved to 4 9-16d. and 4d. respectively, or 1-16d. higher. In New York Middling Uplands on the spot has advanced to 10⅝ cents, but futures for the month of December have fallen to 10·69 cents—a fall of 4 points.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	61,000	49,000	91,600
,, Exports to U. K.	10,000	29,000	28,000
,, ,, to Continent	7,000	3,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	97,000	82,900	178,600
,, Exports to U.K. ,,	24,000	45,000	67,000
,, ,, to Cont. ,,	17,000	8,000	6,000
,, Stock in the ports	240,000	116,000	298,000
Saturday's receipts	12,000	8,000	16,400

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	1,630,000	1,290,000	1,700,000
,, ,, Surats	467,000	682,000	423,000

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	783,000	562,000	706,000
,, London	52,000	80,000	46,000
American afloat	20,000	40,000	80,000
East Indian ,,	81,000	108,000	68,000
	936,000	790,000	900,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	7 1-16d.	7 3-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera	3 15-16d.	4 9-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1 7-8d.	2½d.	2 15-16d.

EXCHANGE continues firm at 1s. 7 9-16d. to 1s. 7 19-32d. for demand Bank bills, but three months' credits can still be placed at 1s. 7 13-16d. Business is, however, quiet, as there is very little private paper offering. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced to 50 13-16d. per oz :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16d. to 1s 7 19-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7½d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7½d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
France, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·09.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady, 4 per cents. Rs. 99 1-16 ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103⅜.

SHARES.—A few Bank of Bombay shares were sold at Rs. 752½. In Press Companies some Bombay Cottons have found buyers at Rs. 1,000, and Berars at Rs. 635. Mill shares continue declining. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 930 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 675 ; Imperials at Rs. 570 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,200 ; Khandeish at Rs. 960 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,095 ; and Mahaluxmis at Rs. 1,055. Bombay and Burmah Trading Shares have advanced to Rs. 4,475.

COTTON.—There is a stronger feeling in the market here, consequent on the sharp rise in the value of American futures, and a further rise of Rs. 2 per candy has been established all round. A pretty good business has resulted both for export and on local account. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		Rs. 184
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	,, 176
Do.	Good	,, 168-169
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 162
Dhollera	F.G.	,, 175
Do.	Good	,, 168
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 161-162
Bengal	Good	,, 140
Westerns	Good	,, 160
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 153
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	,, 167
Compta		,, 149
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good	,, 214 March.
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	,, 183-184 ,,

LINSEED.—The demand still continues, and as stocks on the spot are of a limited character, the price is well maintained at Rs. 6 per cwt.

RAPESEED closes firm, without any alteration in prices. The reported purchases are, however, small. We quote :—Gujerat, Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-6 per cwt. ; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8-0 ; Brown, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6.

WHEAT continues in moderate request. Catha is rather in more inquiry, and is quoted a little higher. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 34½ to Rs. 35 per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 28 to Rs. 28½ ; Luskari, Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27 ; Catha, Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25.

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady. For Liverpool *via* Canal 25s. to 26s. 3d. is now the rate asked for measurement cargo. London 30s.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to a Hindoo holiday, there is little or nothing doing in the market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. Shiell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Captain W. Ellwood, sailed on the 15th instant for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 987 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Kurrachee (12th Sept.), with a general cargo, and Lieut. Pearce, and 39 deck passengers.

THE French steamer Canton, 2,732 tons, Captain J. Dannel, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Marseilles (27th Aug.), with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Pernond and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. DeClosets, Mr. P. DeClosets, Miss L. DeClosets, and one ayah. She brought the following cargo :—529 cases brandy, 2 cases false pearls, 5 packages goods, 6 packages corks, 68 packages piece-goods, 15 packages thread, 5 cases saffron, 11 cases wine, 1 case matches, 20 kegs shots, 3 packages silk piece-goods, and 1 case cigars.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Euphrates (s) Canton (s)	Simpson Dannel	Kurrachee, Sept. 12. Marseilles, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Altnacraig (s) Geelong (s) Clan Lamont (s) Clan Forbes (s)	Buyers Case Jones Ellwood	Rangoon. China, &c. Jeddah. Jeddah.
16	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	Shiell	Liverpool.

The steamer Canton, to Marseilles were entered for loading on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight of St. Patrick s—102 bales cotton, Bhimjee Munjee and Co ; 37 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee ; 1,600 cwts bones, Khanmahamed Nensey ; 42 cwts ghee, Jumnadass Premjee ; 6 cases cardamom seed, Hurjeewan Mahadewjee ; 3,400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—1 case silk, Chandabhoy Alleebhoy.
Africa s—8 bales hides, Dewrajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 51 cases tea, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 30 cwts cloves and 28 cwts mother of pearl shells, Hajee Oomer Soomar ; 1,125 cwts poppyseed, Rali Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—420 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

California s—2,000 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Havey and Co ; 155 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—1,000 cwts wheat, D. P. Batha and Co ; 185 cwts copra, Essa Thavur ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narronjee and Co ; 750 cwts mowra flowers, D. P. Batha and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co.
Canton s—1,065 cwts groundnuts and 2,500 cwts mowraseed, Punnett and Co.
R. Bubittino s—450 cwts coir yarn, Manahem Messa.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurbadda s—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 17th Sept., which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

213-83—Cleveland L. and N.—Jairam Ruttonsey and another vs. Goculdas Moolji and another—Craigie L. and O.
244-83—Cleveland L. and N.—The Rev. Jose R. Moniz vs. Anna F. Pereira and others—Nanu and H.
217-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasjee Nowrojee Damia vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.
218-83—Nanu and H.—T. Drewet vs. Govindji Veerum and another—Tyabji and D.
219-83—Smith and F.—Rustomjee Cursetjee and another vs. Dhunjeebhoy Shapoorjee Bottlewalla. (Defended.)
250-83—Tobia and R.—Narayen Rao Lakshman vs. Lulloobhoy Mohunlal and others—Jefferson B. and D.
251-83—Balkrishna and B.—Manilal Dhailal and another vs. Hormusji Merwanji Narielwala—J. C. Cama. (Defended.)
252-83—Hore C. and B.—A. W. Forde vs. the General Ice Factory Co.—Payne and G. (Defended.)
254-83—Bomonji and H.—Memon Meya Mahomed Dada vs. Sha Vundrawandas Vrizlal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland—Part heard.

For further direction and costs.

520-80—Bomonji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludna and another—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

421-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E.
153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupal Luckoo.
25-83—Craigie, L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs. Sorabjee Edulgee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and E. and J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Consent Decree.

312-83—Cleveland L. and N.—Framji Ardaseer Davur vs. Mahomedally Essoofbhoy and another.—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

31-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper) Currim Adumji vs. Mahomed Adumji and others—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.
237-82—Mirza H. K. Haji Seedick bin Sahebna vs. Hafiza and another—M. M. Munshi.
558-80—Shapurji and T.—Pranjiwandas Nuthoobhoy and another vs. Nagji Jaitha—Tobin and R.
462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D. S. Kemp vs. Manockji Cursetji Shroff—J. C. Cama.
525-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.
452-82—In person—Chandoobhoy Cassumbhoy and others vs. T. F. Punnett—Prescot and W.
455-82—Tyabji and D.—Futtehali Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed Husson—M. M. Munshi.
530-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowjee Naik vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.
149-82—Mirza H. K. Sattay Mahomed Ahmed Joonus vs. John Mahomed Hajee Joosub and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Grinston, Lieut., 45th Sikhs, on leave, from Poona.
Smith, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Ellichpoor.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Grinston, Lieut., 45th Sikhs, on duty to Jhelum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, September 14.

THE C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Poona Horse.—Lieut. H. J. Forster, S.C., Offg. Squadron Officer, 3rd Light Cavy., to be Squadron Officer.

1st (Grenadiers) N. I.—Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, S.C., Wing Officer, 8th N.I. to be Wing Officer.

3rd Regt. N. L. I.—Surg. A. F. Sergent, Offg. in Medical charge, 10th N. L. I., to the Medical charge vice Surg. Greavy, appointed Civil Surg. Kaira.

12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut E. O. Owen, Offg. Wing Officer 26th N. I. (on probation) to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. P. R. Legh, Offg. Wing Officer 9th N. I. to be Wing Officer.

27th Regt. N. L. I.—Surg. B. I. Koyaji, Offg. in Medical charge, to the Medical charge vice Surg. Henderson appointed Civil Surg., Karwar.

Lieut. C. H. Woodhouse, Offg. Wing Officer, 17th N. I., on probation, is attached to the 10th Regt. N. L. I., as a temporary measure.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bedford, R.E., (attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners) is placed on General duty, Kirkee.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

Lieut. the Hon'ble A. Sidney, 1st Battery B Bgde. has been promoted Capt. into No. 8 Battery 1st Bgde. Scottish Div. R.A., vice Skinner.

Lieut. W. E. Blewitt, D-B R. H. A., has been promoted Capt. into No. 6 Battery 1st Bgde. Western Div., R.A., and will proceed to Morar forthwith at the public expense.

Lieut. H. G. Pelly, H-1 R.A., has been appointed to D-B R. H. A., vice Blewitt.

Lieut. C. C. Owen, A-2 R. A., has been transferred to No. 1 Battery 1st Bgde. London Div., R.A.,

Lieut. C. N. Lyall, No. 5 Battery 1st Bgde. North Irish Div., has been transferred to No. 1 Battery 1st Bgde. Southern Div., R.A.

Lieut. F. A. Randolph, 8-1 Scottish Div. R.A., has been transferred to No. 5-1 Scottish Divn. R.A.

The undermentioned are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and to have obtained certificates as stated :—

Gunner M. Nash, N-1 R. A. 1st class (for Gymnastics only).

Corporal J. Turner, 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt. 1st class.

The promotion to Sergt. of Corporal J. Walker, R.E., notified in G. O. C. 30 of 1876 is antidated the 7th Nov. 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Col. L. C. Barton, from date of being relieved of his appointment in the Civil Dept. for 5 months on private affairs in India under Rule 25 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

17th Lancers—Lieut. Hon'ble H. A. Lawrence, to Bombay from 12th Sept. to 8th October 1883 on private affairs.

3rd Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. H. Surrie from 14th August to 12th October 1883 to Poona on medical certificate.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.
Orders now registered for New Season supply.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadow-Street, Fort; Depot, Powder Bunder, Mazagon

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS CO., Ld., BROACH.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1883, of Rs. 51 per share has been declared and made payable on and after the 19th September, 1883, to shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 8th September, 1883.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ALBERT GINNING CO., Ld., BROACH.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1883, of Rs. 40 per share has been declared and made payable on and after the 19th September, 1883, to shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 8th September, 1883.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Ld., BROACH.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, of Rs. 18-12-0 per share has been declared and made payable on and after the 19th September, 1883, to shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 8th September, 1883.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

HORSES ! HORSES ! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Burmah from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the First and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 17th September, 1883.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

INDUS VALLEY & KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for supply of 800 logs sound MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, not less than 22 feet long and 15 inches square, and strictly in accordance with specification given in the tender form, will be received at the office of the Manager, I. V. & K. S. Railways, at Sukkur, up to noon of 10th October, 1883.
No tenders will be entertained if not on prescribed form, which can be obtained from Manager's office on payment of Rs. 2.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
A deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money will be required with each tender.
By order,
P. M. D'COSTA,
Offg. Storekeeper,
Indus Valley & K. S. Railways.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate-street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 30th September, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Bombay, 12th September, 1883.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flautulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.
THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.
For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.
Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.
Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.
Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GRAND POPULAR EVENING CONCERT.

TOWN HALL,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

Organ Solo..March .... W. Hill.
Mr. Mant.
Song .... "The Touch of a Vanished Hand" .... Ciro Pinsuti.
Mr. Dixon.
Song .... "Dolly Varden" .... Cotsford Dick.
Mrs. Hargrave.
Violin Solo.. "Andante e Rondo Grazioso.. Dancla.
Herr Schmuck.
Song........ "I love my love" .... Ciro Pinsutti.
Mrs. Adams.
Song........ "Hope, the Hermit" .... 17th Century.
Mr. Wyer.
Song (Comic) ....
Mr. Wallis.

PART SECOND.

Part Song .. "Watching the daylight fade" .. J. Robinson.
Cathedral High School Pupils.
Quartett .. "The Chafers" .... H. Truhn.
Messrs. Dixon, Roughton, Hooper and Ward.
Song .... "The Arethusa" .... Shield.
Mr. Wyer.
Song .... "Cherry Ripe" .... C. E. Horn.
Mrs. Hargrave.
Violin Solo.. "Les echos de Concerts" .... J. Schmuck
Herr Schmuck.
Song .... "Across the blue hills, Marie" .... Blumenthal.
Mr. Dixon.
Song .... "At the Eastern Gate" ...... Berthold Tours.
(With Harmonium and Piano accompaniment,)
Mrs. Adams,
Duet .... "Il Ciel Stellato .... Ciro Pinsuti.
Mrs. Hargrave and Mrs. Ogilvie.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. (Organ.)

To commence at 9 p.m. Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Carriages at 10-30 p.m,
ADMISSION Re. 1. Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, price Rs. 2.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of MARCH, 1884, to the ELECTION of a TAGORE PROFESSOR for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September, 1884.

The salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1.) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.
(2.) The Law relating to Damages.
(3.) The Law relating to Joint Hindu Families.
(4.) The Law relating to Riparian rights, including the Law of Alluvium, Diluvium and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1884, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

Senate House, the 23rd August, 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CROUCH—September 11, at Sibsagar, Assam, the wife of Charles Philip Crouch, District Supdt. Police, Bengal, of a son.
HALLETT—September 14, at Secunderabad, Mrs. Hughes Hallett, of a son.
MANN—September 6, at Rangamati Tea Estate, Nowsong, Assam, the wife of Alex. Mann, of a son.
MONIES—September 8, at Mussoorie, Stella Villa, the wife of W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, of a son.
WARMINGTON—September 12, at Lahore, the wife of H. W. Warmington, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLVIN—September 11, at Allahabad, Phœbe, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Colvin, aged 7 days.
JONES—September 9, at the Retiring Room, E. I. Railway, Allahabad, Walter R. Jones, aged 22 years.
SCOTT—September 11, at Bolarum, Gladys Stewart, infant daughter of the Rev. W. Scott, Chaplain.
SPEEDY—September 9, at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, Margaret Jennie Grace, child of Thomas and Grace Speedy, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1883.

THE question of redeeming some portion of the State dues from land is one of those well-worn questions of State policy which are continually cropping up. In one shape or another the question has perpetually been raised since the time of the Permanent Settlement. But it is open to observation that the subject is one which appears to be systematically shirked in high quarters. It is generally treated by officials as a matter of mere academic interest, useful enough for discussion by embryo Civil Servants and unfledged students of political economy, but as one which lies, or is supposed to lie, wholly outside the sphere of practical politics. It might, one would think, reasonably have been expected that the Famine Commissioners would have had some valuable remarks to make on a subject which seems most germane to their inquiry, and which many persons regard as the very pith and marrow of the difficult subject entrusted to their investigation. But what do we find as their official delivery on this most important matter ? We give it verbatim :—"Though we fully recognize the great importance of the questions that have from time to time been raised as to the permanent settlement of the land revenue, and the grant of a power of redeeming it, these are matters which appear to us to be excluded from the prescribed scope of our inquiry, and we here refer to the subject only to point out that this is the cause of our silence." Yet surely no questions could possibly have a more direct and obvious bearing on the subject of famine than a consideration of the effects of the existing State system of revenue administration, and the necessity of stimulating the agricultural interest by improving the tenure. Why, then, was the subject excluded, or supposed to be excluded, from the prescribed scope of the Famine Commission inquiry ? It is quite clear that all the Commissioners were not unanimous in thus shirking perhaps the most important of the many difficult questions inquired into, for Sir James Caird, although concurring in the general report, to which he has attached his signature, prepared, as is well known, for the information of the Secretary of State, a separate report, in which he lays the greatest stress on this very subject of redemption. All the papers referred to have been printed for the information of Parliament, and are now public property. Sir James Caird thus writes :—"There is strong proof that even a thirty years' settlement is not reckoned by the cultivator such a security as would lead him to spend any capital he may save on permanent improvements. A man having two holdings, one of which is only a few acres of personal 'inam' land upon which the low quit rent cannot be raised, will spend all his savings upon it in making wells or other permanent improvements, while he will not lay out a penny on the holding which is liable to future increase of assessment. This is a feeling common to cultivators in all countries, and when it attains that best form of permanent security, the right of private property, is the surest foundation of progress, order, and liberty. Whilst the majority of the Indian cultivators may indeed find it necessary to adhere to the native principle of continuous tenancy a Government such as ours in India should offer every facility for changing the tenure to freehold, both because it can be done without loss of revenue, and when done, and in the process of doing, that change would enlist the willing help of the most numerous and most industrious class in improving the yield of the land, and unite their interests with that of rulers through whom alone their possession would be assured."

In their observations on Sir James Caird's proposal Lord Lytton's Government practically admitted the great importance of the subject. They apprehended that much good would result from any strengthening or improvement of tenures in land, provided the boon could be given without serious pecuniary loss to the State. They noticed that the proposal to redeem the land revenue on a large scale was fully considered and finally rejected by Her Majesty's Government in 1862 ; and pointed out certain practical difficulties which had been experienced in attempting to apply on a limited scale in the North-Western Provinces the policy of redeeming some portion of the State dues. No indication was given by Lord Lytton in 1880 that his Government were then prepared to reconsider the subject ; but it was stated that some sort of redemption of the land revenue might possibly be allowed under a system of permanent revenue rates referable to a corn standard. It was noticed that there were some authorities who favoured the notion that at some future time it might be possible to fix permanently the land of highly cultivated advanced tracts, subject to the proviso that if the price of corn materially and permanently altered, the land revenue rates should alter too. The Government pointed out that any great change in the value of silver would, of course, cause such an alteration in the price of corn. It would seem from the remarks quoted that, although the subject of redemption has for the time being been shelved, it is still fairly open to discussion. The cogency of the arguments in favour of redeeming some portion of the State dues is not apparently denied by the highest authority in India, but the difficulty of elaborating a safe and workable scheme is alone insisted on. We are humbly of opinion that the question is one of far too much importance to be lightly laid aside. If Sir James Caird's argument in favour of redemption be once admitted, as it practically is admitted by Lord Lytton's Government, it would seem to be incumbent on the Supreme Government itself to initiate some workable scheme. Before, however, this question can be properly taken up, or be brought to any practical issue, it is necessary to correct some popular misconceptions which appear to surround the whole subject. In the first place, it must be carefully borne in mind that reasonable advocates of redemption only ask that some portion of the State dues should be redeemed ; and secondly, that the scheme of redemption, whatever form it may ultimately take, be applied both gradually and cautiously. No startling or sweeping changes are at all necessary. No sensible person would desire that the existing State system should be at once suddenly and finally superseded. But it ought to be clearly recognised that the present State system leaves much to be desired, and that there is an ample field in India for the growth of a true freehold tenure side by side with the survey and settlement systems introduced by the British Government.

Starting, then, from these premisses, the first matter for consideration seems to be, what portion of the State dues could most profitably and conveniently be redeemed. Ordinary readers are perhaps scarcely aware of the infinite variety of the State dues which fall under the general head of land revenue. Sir Bartle Frere has well said that we talk of "land tax," "land assessment," &c., without recollecting that the land revenue of India includes specimens of almost every conceivable form of income, public or private, which can be derived from land, or from what in England is called real property. There are, he tells us, variations in the proportion of the produce of the land which the State exacts. There is infinite variety in the class of persons connected with the land who are required to pay the Government demand. Finally, different parts of each village area contribute to the Government demand in very different proportions. These variations, it may be observed, are not peculiar to one province or another. They are found everywhere all throughout India. In Bombay, for example, we find infinite variety in the character of the State dues, from the tributes paid by native Chiefs and Princes down to the smallest quit rent levied from private owners. The Government dues are paid sometimes by one or more headmen, more or less improvised by our settlements as responsible for the Government demand within a given area. Such are the Rutnagherry khotes, the Ahmedabad talukdars, and the lumberdars and malguzars in other parts of India. These dues, again, are often paid according to fixed custom by co-sharers in the produce of a given area, such as the bhagdars and nurwadars of Guzerat. They are most commonly paid by simple cultivators holding directly of the State, under the ordinary survey tenure as now defined in the Land Revenue Code of this Presidency. The dues themselves are of the most various character. In the case of ordinary State tenants holding under the survey tenure, the dues represent, or are supposed to represent, that portion of the produce which the State in its capacity of supreme landlord chooses to take. In some cases the amount of the State dues is fixed in perpetuity. In other cases the State tenants are entitled to receive some substantial, though not fixed, reduction below the surrounding survey rates. In other cases the State dues take the shape of a mere quit rent or acknowledgment of ownership in a great variety of forms. From this rough and very general description it will easily be seen that the question of redemption, if considered at all, must be considered in detail with reference to each separate class of dues, and that the policy of redeeming the dues, or maintaining them on their present footing, must be considered separately on the merits with reference to each class of dues. There are some kinds of Government dues which might apparently be redeemed with very great advantage to all parties concerned quit rents for instance, and possibly the dues now levied from numerous classes of proprietors holding in coparcenary. There are other kinds of dues which, for various reasons, it might be less expedient to redeem. It must be remembered that the general question of public policy involved has a most important political as well as a financial bearing. The creation of true freehold, or "nukri" tenure as it is usually called in this part of India, would be, perhaps, as popular a measure as the Government could possibly devise. It would relieve the present holders from a vast amount of annual worry and uncertainty, and it would, at the same time, apparently be highly convenient to the State. We purposely refrain from indicating, or attempting to indicate, the limits within which the policy of redeeming the State dues might usefully be exercised. Experience alone can show to what length this policy might safely and profitably be carried out. All we now contend for is, that the question of redeeming some portion of the land dues is one of great practical importance ; that it is perfectly feasible to make a beginning ; and that an early opportunity should be taken to reconsider the whole subject by the light of our latest experience.

THE Registrar of Native Publications reports a gradual development of literary activity in the Presidency. This pronouncement is founded on the fact that during 1882 there were 250 more publications catalogued than during the previous year. Of the 1,181 books, pamphlets, or periodicals registered, 1,038 were in Oriental languages, and only 143 in English and Portuguese. They are further classified under the heads of original works, translations, and republications, 575 coming within the first definition, 89 under the second, and 517 under the third. Most native authors choose Marathi as the language to give expression to their ideas, but in the year under review, Gujerati proved the most popular, there being 327 publications in that character as compared to 326 in Marathi. Ten works are described as biographies (six in Marathi and four in Gujerati), one of which is a life of Abraham, adapted from the Jewish Talmud. The publications registered under the head of Drama numbered 58,—19 of which are in Marathi, 22 in Gujerati, 16 in Urdu, and 1 in Sanskrit. Among these, there are not so many adaptations from English authors as might have been expected ; but two Marathi admirers of Shakespeare have founded plays on his tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." To the native mind, however, the sad conclusion given to his production by the great English dramatist does not commend itself, and both these Marathi authors have made the dénouement a happy one, "in accordance with the prevailing Eastern taste, sanctioned by a dramatic usage of long standing." Another Marathi dramatist has chosen Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" to supply the plot of his piece. But the majority of the playwrights have preferred to deal with native life and customs, or to seek for their inspiration among legends of the country. For instance, the Marathi work entitled "Sangit Saubadhra Natak, purvada, or the musical drama of Princess Subadhra," dramatises the popular story of the elopement of Subadhra, the sister of the god Krishna, by Arjun, one of the Pandava princes, and the report states that the play "has had an important influence on the taste of the theatre-going public, and a further development of this taste is calculated to supplant altogether the present tendency of the native stage to enact scenes which offend reason and cultivated taste, and only please the groundlings." In the class of Fiction there were 47 publications, many of which are mere reprints of popular tales. The only English works translations of which are included in this class are "Gulliver's Travels" and "Robinson Crusoe." The 29 contributions to the list of historical works by native authors include a life of Shivajee II., King of Satara, and a "true history of Malharao Gaekwar," the latter being "a critical notice of the principal events of the Prince's short reign, and of the conduct of the British Government towards him." There are 112 contributions under the head of Language, only six under Law, seven under Medicine, and 361 Miscellaneous. In the latter class is included "'Dongarichya Turrugaut Amuche, 101 Diwas, or our residence in the Dongri or the County Jail (in Bombay) for one hundred and one days,' from the pen of the editor of the *Kesari* newspaper, who, with some others, was convicted of the charge of defaming the Kharbari of Kolhapur, Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Barve, and sentenced to suffer imprisonment." The book is described as containing an account of the jail discipline as observed by the author, who suggests certain reforms in "the system of the living, the treatment, and the punishments of the prisoners." The Miscellaneous class also includes several treatises on subjects connected with practical agriculture. There is no lack of poets among native authors, to judge from the fact that no less than 224 publications, or 21·58 per cent. of the whole, are classed under Poetry. The number of printing presses in the Presidency which issued books during the year was 85, viz., 42 in Bombay city, 20 in the Deccan, 18 in Guzerat, and five in Sind. The Registrar concludes his chronicle of the year's literary work with the remark that the general tone of the publications "was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty."

THE opponents of Lord Ripon have been hard put to it to discover dissension among his colleagues. A few days before the departure of Sir E. Baring, the *Pioneer* asserted that he had not been acting in sympathy with the Viceroy, in respect of some of the more prominent acts with which Lord Ripon's Government have been associated. Reference was, of course, made to Local Self-Government and the Jurisdiction Bill. We anticipated the remarks made by Sir Evelyn on these matters before leaving India. The late Finance Minister emphatically declared to the deputations which waited on him in Bombay that both measures had his sincere approval. Nevertheless our Allahabad contemporary endeavours to cover its absurd allegations by insinuating that Sir Evelyn did not express his real views in Bombay. Few people would accept such an assertion seriously, but if there be any so credulous, we may state for their edification that if any one man had more to do with the May Resolution than another, that man was Sir Evelyn Baring. The resolution, in fact, was nearly all his own. With regard to the Ilbert Bill he not only strongly approved of it, but was in favour of giving it greater scope. We understand that Sir Evelyn will shortly contribute an article to an English magazine vindicating the policy of the Government with which he was associated. With regard to the singular misrepresentations of the Allahabad paper it is remarkable that a journal which was once a sort of semi-official Bible, every line of which was inspired, should latterly have so completely lost touch of events that it is ignorant of facts known to any observant schoolboy.

A FEELING of inexpressible relief will be experienced by every one that the Calcutta Defamation Case has terminated. Justice Norris's decision is very remarkable, but inasmuch as it punishes as many of the parties as came within his reach, most people will receive it with satisfaction. For scarcely a single individual interested emerges with a clean bill. Mr. Fish is reported to have said, "if this case goes into court it will ruin more than Miss Pigot ;" and the result fully justifies his warning. It is not a savoury subject to dwell upon ; and we shall simply commend a few points to the careful consideration of the parties concerned. Miss Pigot's misconduct has already borne its consequences so far as she is concerned. But the motives of her opponents, and the means employed to ruin her, are discreditable to a Christian society. Mr. Hastie's "sense of honour," Mrs. Walker's scandalous letter—appealing, as it did, to racial prejudice and religious bigotry—are matters which require the attention of the pious Presbyterians who support the blemished institutions. There appears to be a spirit of uncharitableness permeating the atmosphere of the Scotch mission, which would be disastrous to its prospects if allowed to continue ; and for this reason, probably, the authorities in Edinburgh will have to carry their cleansing process further than the amiable author of the anonymous leaflet ever intended. Finally we cannot omit to notice the mistakes of Mr. Justice Norris. He started with an evident bias against Mr. Hastie. The reverend gentleman's behaviour afforded some justification for imbibing a prejudice against him, which the subsequent disclosures against the plaintiff will not efface, but the result of the case shows that Mr. Justice Norris's preconceived notions of the merits were unfounded. Whether they were or not, they would kave been equally reprehensible, but the verdict makes the judicial indiscretions more apparent.

SPORTING.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE attendance on the course on Saturday exceeded that of any previous occasion. The weather was delightful, and the sport first-class. The first race on the card was :—

The Beaten Handicap.—Rs. 500 for all beaten Arabs and Country-breds which have started during the Meeting. Entrance 3 G. M. ; 1 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap. Distance 1¼ mile.

Aga Jan's b a h Baltic, 8st. 10lbs., Bowen	1
Aga Moochoolshah's br c h Reserved, 8st. 8lbs., Rowjee	2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Elliott, 8st. 4lbs., Oomer	3
Aga Moochoolsha's g a h Toocan, 9st., Cassim	0
Mr. C. N. C.'s ch a h Young Behram, 9st., Ramchurn	0
Nowab of Jowra's ch a h The Moor, 7st. 12lbs., T. Kendall	0

Elliott led all round until the bund was reached, where Baltic forged ahead, followed by Reserved. This order was never altered, Baltic winning by two or three lengths from Reserved. Time—2m. 14¾sec. Betting :—5 to 1 against Toocan, 5 to 1 against Young Behram, 3 to 1 against Baltic, 12 to 1 against Reserved, 4 to 1 against Elliott, 8 to 1 against the Moor.

The Pony Handicap.—Rs. 300 for all Ponies that have started during the Meeting. Entrance 2 G. M. half farfeit. Distance ¾ mile.

Prince Furruckshah's b a Roostum, 8st. 10lbs., T. Kendall	1
Mr. MacDougall's b a Leo, 9st. 5lbs., Tingey	2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's g a Snowflake, 8st. 10lbs., Ryder	3
Colone Morton's g a Ptarmigan, 9st. 10lbs., Clarke	0
Mr. White's g a Royal Exchange, 9st. 5lbs., Maharajah Purtab S	0
Mr. Whitehead's g a Autocrat, 9st., Erjee Singh	0
The Raja of Paikpara's g a Dispute, 8st. 11lbs., Bowen	0
H. H. the Nawab of Jowra's g c b m Claribel, 8st. 2lbs., Wool	0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a Mookhtar, 7st. 5lbs., Rowjee	0

Royal Exchange got off with the lead, followed up the hill by Leo, Roostum, and Dispute. Coming round the corner, Leo had still the best of it, but Roostum was rapidly edging up to the leader. As the horses entered the ropes, Leo was collared, and never had a chance of racing afterwards. Claribel refused to start. Time—1 m. 26¼ sec. Betting :—12 to 1 against Ptarmigan, 20 to 1 against Royal Exchange, 5 to 2 against Leo, 16 to 1 against Autocrat, 5 to 1 against Dispute 8 to 1 against Roostum, 3 to 1 against Snowflake, 20 to 1 against Claribel, 16 to 1 against Mookhtar.

Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 600 forced for all Arabs and Country-breds. Winners during the Meeting (Pony Closed and Selling Races excepted). Entrance 5 G. M. Optional to all Arab and C. B. losers and horses that have run in Closed Races at an entrance of 3 G. M., 1 G. M. forfeit. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. C. N. C.'s b a g Shere Ali, 8st. 3lbs., Ramchurn	1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's g a h The Doctor, 8st. 9lbs., Hackney	2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Kuch Kolla, 8st., Tingey	3
Lord Wm. Beresford's b a h Mooltan, 8st. 10lbs., Ryder	0
H. H. Nawab of Jawrah's b a h Viceroy, 7st. 7lbs., T. Kendall	0

It looked at first as though this was going to be a run-away race for The Doctor, who kept the lead until the horses had got into the straight for home. Kuch Kolla, who had been left out in the cold at the start, struggled gamely through into third place. Time—3m. 52sec. Betting :—2 to 1 against Mooltan, 3 to 1 against The Doctor, 3½ to 1 against Shere Ali, 4 to 1 against Kuch Kolla, 10 to 1 against Viceroy.

The Galloway Handicap.—Rs. 400 for all Galloways that have started during the Meeting. Entrance 3 G. M. with 1 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap R. C., and a distance.

Mr. Hodgkinson's b a Bijou, 7st. 7lbs., Wool	1
Mr. S. A. W.'s b a Morning Star, 7st. 4lbs., Ramchurn	2
Mr. Black's g a Fairy King, 8st., Pierson	3
Prince Furruckshah's g a Ghizaul, 7st. 7lbs., Kurreem	0

Morning Star was the most favoured, and it was difficult to obtain anything like respectable odds on him. At the start Morning Star and Ghizaul were leading, but Ghizaul shortly afterwards, at the three-quarter post, fell back, giving place to Fairy King. At the turn Bijou squandered his field, and ran in as he liked. Time—3m. 16sec. Betting :—3 to 1 against Fairy King, 4 to 1 against Bijou, 6 to 1 against Ghizaul, 2 to 1 against Morning Star.

The Flyaway Stakes.—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance Rs. 50 ; half forfeit. Distance ¾ mile.

H. H. Nawab of Jowra's ch a c The Moor, 9st., J. Kendall	1
Mr. Findlay's b a h Pilot, 8st. 7lbs., Tingey	2
Major Fagan's b a g Lancelot, 9st. 4lbs., Mr. Gaye	3
Mr. C. N. C.'s ch a h Rangoon, 9st. 4lbs., Ryder	0
Mr. C. N. C.'s g a h Cruiser, 9st. 4lbs., Ramchurn	0
Aga Nasirsha's ch a h Koorsheed, 9st. 2lbs., Owner	0
Mr. Kirk's b a h Uncle John, 8 st. 7 lbs., Bowen	0
Mr. Sedley's ch a h Hollander, 8 st. 4 lbs., Gerard	0
Mr. F.'s b a h Duffer, lt Blacklock, 8 st., Ahmed	0
Captain Radcliffe's g a h Cæsar, 7 st. 7 lbs., Native	0

This race was reckoned such a sure thing for C. N. C.'s stable, that nobody thought of putting their money on anything else. The running, however, slightly changed the aspect of affairs, neither Rangoon nor Cruiser being in it from first to last. Lancelot was the first horse to break away, followed by Uncle John and Pilot. At the half-mile, Lancelot appeared to have the race in hand, the only change being in the position of second and third horses, The Moor having usurped Pilot's place. Not fifty yards from home, Kendall got alongside Lancelot, and giving The Moor one or two smart cuts won by a short neck. Time—1m. 26sec. Betting :—8 to 1 against Lancelot, 3 to 1 against Rangoon, 100 to 30 against Cruiser, 14 to 1 against Koorsheed, 12 to 1 against The Moor, 9 to 2 against Uncle John, 8 to 1 against Pilot, 20 to 1 against Hollander, 40 to one against Duffer, 4 to 1 against Cæsar.

Match for Rs. 500. Half forfeit. 1 mile.

Mr. MacDougall's c b m Slowcoach, 10st. 4lbs., Owner	1
Baron De Tuyll's g a p Orange, 11st. 4lbs., Owner	2

Slowcoach walked clean away from the Baron's horse, but almost made a mistake when near home, which was like to have lost her the race, she only winning, eventually by half a length. Time—1 m. 41 sec. Betting :—5 to 1 on Slowcoach ; 2 to 1 against Orange.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA V. VOLUNTEERS.

THE match on Saturday was a very hollow affair, the Volunteers being for the most part quite out of batting practice. Carlton, for the Gymkhana, played a fine innings, scoring 57, and Penny was the next highest scorer with 24, Buchanan getting 23, Piers 17, and Newnham 16. The total of the innings was 170, and the Volunteers only made 37 for nine wickets, of which Harrington scored 17. Scores :—

GYMKHANA.

A D Wilkins, b Whitehead	0
L Penny, ct Whitehead, b Blackwell	24
G A Carlton, b Butler	57
H G Gell, ct and b Blackwell	0
A Newnham, ct Wyer, b Blackwell	16
Major Gyll, b Butler	13
H P Buchanan, st Wyer, b Blackwell	17
A P Gould, ct George, b Blackwell	8
P R Wilson, not out	2
A H Hartwig, b Blackwell	0
12, 1 b 8	10
Total	170

VOLUNTEERS.

Vol Harrington, l b w, b Newnham	17
Vol Blackwell, ct and b Wilkins	5
Major Wyer, ct and b Newnham	4
Vol O'Shea, b Wilkins	1
Vol Butler, b Newnham	0
Vol Dunk, ct Carleton, b Newnham	5
Vol Quadros, b Newnham	4
Col Sgt George, b Newnham	0
Vol Cook, ct Buchanan, b Newnham	0
Vol O'Neill, not out	1
Vol Whitehead absent	
Total	37

CRICKET AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

A MATCH between the Officers and Sergeants 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade *versus* the 4th Bombay Rifles was played at Nuggur on Saturday, the 8th inst., and won by the 4th Rifles by 12 runs :—

OFFICERS W. O.'S AND SERGEANTS 1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

	scores.
Sergt. Baldwin, b Peyton	20
Sergt. Bourne, b Whyte	0
Capt. Raikes, b Whyte	8
Bugle Major Bunce, b Maitland	5
Mr. Peachy, b Whyte	5
Sergt. Thompson, not out	2
Mr. Woodhouse, b Maitland	5
Sergt. Morris, run out	4
Sergt. Holloway, b Whyte	0
Sergt. McAlister, b Whyte	1
Cr. Sergt. Morrish, and b Maitland	17
Byes	3
Leg Byes	2
Total	72

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

Mr. Harrison, b Bunce	6
Pte. Rose St. Thompson, b Raikes	0
Major Comyn, run out	11
Pte. Bagweh, c Bunce, b Raikes	4
Dr. Maitland, l b w	12
Mr. Peyton, run out	14
Naik Dadjee Moreh, St. Thompson, b. Raikes	1
Mr. Whyte, not out	30
Jemadar Adams, C. Bourne, b. Raikes	0
Boy Ramchunder Bagweh, c and b Raikes	1
Recruit Boy Gooljar Khan, b Raikes	0
Byes	3
Leg Byes	2
Total	84

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The complaints which have appeared in your paper and elsewhere of the injury inflicted upon Elphinstone College and the whole neighbourhood by the present mode of disposing of the town sweepings are only too well founded. I have called the attention of the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the intolerable nature of this nuisance, and the grave consequences to the health of students and teachers which have already followed from it.

The situation of Elphinstone College is most unfortunate, and singularly ill-suited for the purposes for which a college exists. It is remote, noisy, unwholesome, and dirty. I am convinced that the health of the resident students is seriously, and in some cases permanently, impaired by their residence there. No one who is compelled to spend some hours there daily can have any doubt as to the depressing effect of the tainted atmosphere on the vitality of those who are compelled to breathe it.

Three years ago I had a serious attack of malarious fever in London, and was informed by Sir A. Clerke, who then attended me, that my system appeared full of "paludic poison." He warned me to be very particular, on my return to Bombay, as to my habits and the locality in which I resided. I have, therefore, informed the Director of Public Instruction that, if the nuisance continues unabated next term, I shall deliver my lectures either at my own house, or in the University Hall if the Syndicate will grant me the use of it for that purpose. My sense of public duty is not so abnormally developed as to lead me to sacrifice what life may still have in store for me either to the Moloch of official routine or the sanitary experiments of the Bombay Municipality.

W. WORDSWORTH.

Pedder-road, Sept. 15.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S RECEPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Lidbetter's opinion expressed in your paper to-day in regard to the proposal to spend Rs. 50,000 of municipal taxes in welcoming their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to *urbs prima Indis* is shared by more than one good citizen and loyal subject of the Queen-Empress ; and I feel sure that H. R. H. himself, if he knew how much the back streets, lanes, and gullies needed money to be spent on them to make them approach anything like cleanliness, not only for the benefit of the poorer classes in particular who are compelled to occupy those parts, but of the whole community, from H. E. the Governor downwards, he would not feel flattered that so large a sum had been diverted from its legitimate source. But of course he won't know it ; he will only be shown through the principal streets that are usually swept and garnished. If there is so much spare cash in the Municipal coffer, I say spend it on welcoming a Royal Commissioner to investigate and report on the cause of so much cholera of late, and the sanitary or insanitary state of the town generally. Money spent in that direction, under the presidency of, say, Dr. Hewlett, would be well laid out.

A great deal has been written by Dr. Blaney on the insanitary condition of the place, and denied by the authorities ; but any one who may be living in happy ignorance of the real state of these matters, but who may be curious enough to test the truth *pro et con*, can best do so by walking through the slums of Parell, Coombarwada, Camateepoora, Magazon, Oomercarry, the Native Town, the Fort, and Small Colaba. If he does not (metaphorically of course) feel inclined to hang, draw, and quarter somebody whom it may concern, before he has finished, I am a

Sept. 15. DUTCHMAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps you will allow me to say that there are many spots in Bombay where the Municipality could with advantage spend their surplus funds, without throwing them away on illuminations. Why, may I ask, are the Marine-lines so badly lighted, and why are there so many smells there ? How is it that the intensity of the smells seems to increase with the position of the occupants of the dwellings, so that one may say, "The higher the rank the higher the smell ?" How is it that no military officer of the garrison is on the Bombay Town Council to urge the wants of the military on the Municipality ? How is it there is only one general latrine for all the natives in the Marine-lines, and that whenever I pass the house of the Admiral, the General, or the Principal Medical Officer, I am afflicted with a dreadful smell ? I appeal to the Municipality to spend a little on the

MARINE-LINES.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
University Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee ; and Canton (s), Marseilles.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Altnacraig (s), to Rangoon ; Geelong (s), China, &c. ; Clan Lamont (s) and Clan Forbes (s), Jeddah. Yesterday :—Knight of St. Patrick (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Emma di Resburgo	Meyerbeer.
Valse	La Source	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel.
Polonaise	Im Branchmuck	Meradorf.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual fair will be held to-day at the tomb of a Mahomedan *peer* near the Colaba Light-House.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are requested to remind Fellows of the University that a meeting of the Senate will be held to-day at 5-15 p.m.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—Owing to Wednesday next being the Parsee new year's day, the Insolvency Court will sit on Thursday, the 20th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wistow Hall entered, and the s. s. Geelong and Scindia left, the dock on the 14th ; the s. s. Canton entered, and the s. s. Bertie, Altnacraig, and Clan Lamont left, the dock on the 15th.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.—In the proceedings of the general meeting of the shareholders of the above company published in our Saturday's issue, the name of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee is mentioned instead of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, who was re-elected a director of the company.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Ramchunder Baboo, aged seven years. Deceased, on the day previous, fell into the tank in the compound of the Hindoostan Mill, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded. A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at Lal Bungow, on the body of Tooccaram Bhewa, a labourer. Deceased, while under the influence of liquor and bathing in a quarry-hole at that locality, was accidentally drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A FIRE-TEMPLE AT ADEN.—Mr. Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, a gentleman well known to Europeans who pass through Aden on their way from and to Europe, is a staunch Zoroastrian, and for the use of the Parsees on occasion of marriage and other religious ceremonies, he has built an agiary or fire-temple at Aden. The Parsee residents of Aden, in acknowledgment of his services to them, have resolved to present him with an address of congratulation on the occasion of sanctifying the fire-temple on the 20th day of the first Parsee month—the 5th proximo. The address will be accompanied with a valuable Cashmere shawl. Mr. Cowasjee proceeds to Aden by the mail-steamer to-morrow, with the whole of his numerous family, to be present at the consecration ceremony. Great rejoicings will be held the evening after the *jasan* ceremony.

A MAIL-BAG PLUNDERED.—According to a telegram received from Mhow, the mail-bag was looted within cantonment limits, on Tuesday last, by six men armed with clubs. The driver of the mail cart was roughly handled by the robbers, who opened the bag at some distance from the Post Office and abstracted some valuable parcels, leaving the letters almost untouched. The night was pitch dark, rain was falling, and the thieves escaped without being in any way interfered with.—*Pioneer.*

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—This annual show was held on Friday evening in the Durbar Tent next the Council Hall. The show was punctually opened at 4 p.m. A very good collection of flowering plants, roses, geraniums, ferns, crotons, and begonias was presented to the admiring gaze of the visitors and were tastefully arranged, of course, to make the display as brilliant and impressive as possible. For the Society's prizes, there were no entries. Sir John Ross's first prize was won by Pte Gladwin, Rifle Brigade, and the second by Pte G. Allan, East Yorkshire Regiment. Mr. Robertson's first prize for crotons was awarded to Mr. Propert, and the second to Mrs. Chatfield. The Soldiers' Garden carried off Dr. Turnbull's first prize for the best plant in flower, and the second was borne away by Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner. Captain Ternan's coleus in pots won Mr. Stewart's first prize, while the prizes offered by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee for begonias fell to Dr. Turnbull first prize, and Mrs. Merriman second prize.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY DEFALCATIONS.

THE following information was laid before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on Friday evening last, by Mr. Slight, inspector of branches of the Bank of Bombay, who was accompanied by Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, solicitors, against Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, head shroff, Bank of Bombay, charging him with theft and criminal breach of trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 46,000 belonging to the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. James Hume Slight deposed :—Hormusjee Byramjee has been for many years past the head shroff of the bank at its head office, and all the cash of the bank at such office has been in his charge. It was his duty to keep such cash which is not on the counter in the safe at such head office. On the 13th instant I was checking the cash in No. of the safes, when I asked Hormusjee as to the contents of 150 boxes in the safe, which boxes had been packed for transmission up-country when required and each of which boxes, constructed to contain as usually does contain, three bags, each bag containing two thousand whole rupees. Hormusjee Byramjee replied that each of the boxes contained three bags of Rs. 2,000 each, making the total contents of the boxes Rs. 9 lakhs. I told him that the boxes must be opened for examination of their contents, and men were sent into the safe to undo the lashing and gunnies round the boxes for the purpose of examination. On the boxes being opened twenty three of them were found to contain only two bags each, instead of (as represented) three bags each, making a total deficiency in 150 boxes of Rs. 46,000. Before the whole of the deficiency was discovered I charged Hormusjee with responsibility for the deficiency at that time appearing, and asked him what the total deficiency amounted. He replied that he had no memo. of such deficiency, but that so far as he could remember, it amounted to between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000, and that no one but himself knew that any such deficiency existed. Under these circumstances, I charge Hormusjee Byramjee with theft and criminal breach of trust as a clerk, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he might be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for. A few minutes afterwards the accused was arrested and placed before the magistrate, and Mr. Slight was recalled and the foregoing information was read over to the accused, when the informant further identified the accused as the person referred to in the information.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing until Tuesday, the 25th instant, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

MURDER OF A NEW-BORN CHILD.

ABAI, woman, was charged with having, on the 7th ult., committed murder by causing the death of a male child, then newly born to her, and not named. The Advocate-General and Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Dhairyavan defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

MR. ALFRED KING,—*Foreman.*

Mr. W. H. Bell.	Mr. James Dickson.
Mr. Nusserwanjee A. Wadia.	Mr. John Wilson.
	Mr. Jehangir Gustadji.
Mr. Purshotum Oodowjee.	Mr. Thomas Forrest.
	Mr. J. A. Cassels.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case to the jury, said this was an extremely painful case—that of a woman who destroyed her own child immediately after delivery. Her husband died four years ago, and she had been living at Nagpada with her sister and brother-in-law, by name Dowluttia. Her sister was the most material witness in the case, and she would say that the prisoner was known to be with child for some time. About 3 o'clock the morning of the 7th ult. she called out her sister, and the latter, on going up to her with a light, to see what the matter was, saw a new-born child alongside of the prisoner. The prisoner then took the child, twisted its neck, and killed it. She then requested her brother-in-law Dowluttia to take it away, and the latter wrapped it up in a piece of carpet, and threw it into a dust-bin in the neighbourhood. Later on the same morning, the bundle was found by a Municipal scavenger on emptying the dust-bin. A report was made to the police, who, on instituting inquiries, arrested the prisoner.

At the close of the evidence called for the prosecution, Mr. Dhairyavan urged several extenuating circumstances on behalf of the prisoner. It was not vengeance that was the cause of the crime in cases of this character, but a sense of shame in sensitive minds like that of the prisoner. The real person to blame in the matter was the man Dowluttia, and not the prisoner. His lordship having summed up, the jury, after a short consultation, returned into Court at 2-10 p.m., when the foreman stated that there were seven against two.

The judge.—It is desirable that there should be a unanimous verdict.

The foreman.—Your lordship, there seems to be no chance of our agreeing.

The judge.—I must ask you to retire again for a short time, and see if it is possible for all of you to agree.

The jury retired again, and about a quarter of an hour later, returned into Court, when the foreman stated that they were still seven against two, the majority being for a verdict of not guilty. His lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT.

Hyder Mytab, an old offender, who pleaded guilty to several previous convictions, was charged with the theft of two silk waistcoats, the property of Syed Abdool Russool Meea ; and Noormahomed Chotoo with dishonestly receiving the property. The prosecutor keeps a tailor's shop on the Sopada-road ; and on the 6th July last, closed his shop and went out to say his prayers. On returning to the shop soon afterwards, he missed two waistcoats. He was pressed with work and had no time to go and make a report to the police, till the 31st August the first prisoner was brought to his shop by a policeman, to whom he mentioned the loss of the two waistcoats. The second prisoner was also arrested ; and he pointed out the shop of a Marwaree to whom he had sold the waistcoats. The Marwaree took the police to a lakar, who held up the waistcoats, which the prosecutor identified as his missing property. The jury, after a short consultation, returned into court at 4-30 p.m., with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. The first prisoner, being an old offender, was sentenced to transportation for seven years, in addition to 30 lashes on the punishment of the second prisoner for theft ; and the second prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday evening.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE SCOTCH MISSION DEFAMATION CASE.

VERDICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

In the Pigot *versus* Hastie case a nominal verdict of one anna for the plaintiff was given to-day, because the point of cruelty was not established by the defence. Mr. Justice Norris considered the charges of impropriety between Miss Pigot and Kali Churn Bannerjee, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Dr. Chunder were established. Each party bears its own costs.

SEPT. 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris delivered a very lengthy judgment on Saturday, occupying nearly four hours. He commenced by saying that this was an action brought by the plaintiff, Miss Mary Pigott, against the defendant, Mr. William Hastie, to recover damages in respect of a libel. The damages claimed were Rs. 20,000. The statement in the plaint set out certain facts, many of which had been proved in evidence. It stated, in the first place, the circumstances under which the libel was published. It appeared that Miss Pigott had been for many years the lady superintendent of the Scotch Orphanage Mission in Calcutta, and this institution was under the care and control of the Established Church of Scotland. From time to time various charges had been made against Miss Pigott, and in the end of 1881 or beginning of 1882, Miss Smaile, who had come out from Scotland for the purpose of working with and under Miss Pigott at the Orphanage, forwarded certain complaints to the Committee of the Scottish Ladies' Association against Miss Pigott. The matter was investigated by a committee of gentlemen appointed by the Scottish Ladies' Association in Edinburgh, and considered to be groundless. Mr. Hastie, the defendant in this case, came to Calcutta to assume duties of a very responsible and onerous position, that of Principal of the educational institution connected with the Church of Scotland. He arrived in Calcutta in January, 1879. Mr. Wilson had been officiating as Principal of the institution, pending the arrival of a permanent Principal from Scotland. He had, no doubt, himself anticipated the *pucca* appointment, and had hoped for its obtainment. He had further, as it appeared, been upon terms of very considerable friendship with Miss Pigott, and there could be little doubt that Mr. Hastie's arrival in Calcutta was a source of disappointment to both Mr. Wilson and Miss Pigott. Shortly after Mr. Hastie's arrival he got into antagonistic relations with Miss Pigott, as was apparent from several of the communications put in. In the course of the trial, his lordship said, he did not think, practically, that this was denied by Mr. Hastie. Mr. Hastie thought, rightly or wrongly, that he should have a perfect control over this female mission of which Miss Pigott was the lady superintendent, he himself being the head of the male mission. In 1879 the authority which had been exercised by the Corresponding Board over this female mission was withdrawn.

Now, Miss Smaile, the sister of Mrs. Walker, a lady with whom Mr. Hastie was on terms of considerable intimacy, sent a communication, containing certain charges against Miss Pigott, to Scotland. Mrs. Walker, being dissatisfied with the judgment of the Scottish Ladies' Committee upon Miss Pigott, got a leaflet printed, which was dated July, 1882, and sent it anonymously to the subscribers and supporters of the Scottish Zenana Mission, in Scotland. Mrs. Walker then endeavoured to discover further with regard to Miss Pigott's character, conduct, and government and management of the Orphanage, and wrote to certain people who had been attached to the Orphanage for information. When she received replies to her communications, she forwarded them to Mr. Hastie, for the purpose of sending them on to Scotland, which Mr. Hastie did; and this formed the ground of libel.

His lordship then dwelt in detail upon the evidence of each witness, both for the plaintiff and the defendant.

In summing up, his lordship expressed himself satisfied with the evidence of the defendant's witnesses, including Mr. Fish; and though many of the charges by themselves were trifling, taken together they created an unfavourable impression. With regard to Kali Churn Bannerjee, he said that the evidence of his going to the Orphanage and going to Miss Pigott's bed-room satisfied him that his relations with Miss Pigott were not of a proper character. His lordship considered that the defence had substantially succeeded in their plea of justification. The evidence of Mr. Wilson and Kali Churn Banerjee had completely broken down in cross-examination, and what little firm superstructure there was remaining was completely removed by Miss Pigott, whose evidence was given in a most deplorable manner. As, however, the defence could not establish the point of cruelty, his lordship thought that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, and accordingly gave a decree for one anna damages, each of the parties paying their own costs.

THE FALSE CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THE *TIMES'* CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

With reference to the error in transmission of Reuter's telegram, the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent wired to London that Reuter's Agent had been won over by the Government. The correspondent will be called on to state the grounds for this charge, for which, as a matter of fact, no foundation whatever exists. The error occurred through the omission of a cipher in the figure of 206 opinions stated to be against the Bill, while 114 was the number given as for the measure. The omission naturally showed a great majority for the Bill. The telegram then gave the fact that the majority of the local Governments and the High Courts are for the Bill with modifications. The grounds relied on by the opponents of the Bill are given more fully than those in favour of the principle. The message was certainly not drawn up in support of the Bill. The imputation telegraphed to London by the *Times'* correspondent was made without any inquiry or attempt at verification, and was a pure and simple *canard* similar to the statement of the *Englishman* that a certain analysis of the opinions had been sent to the Home Government, no such document having been sent at all.

ILLNESS OF LADY AITCHISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Lady Aitchison leaves India for England shortly on account of ill-health.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

The Cattle Trespass and Exhibition Bills will be passed this Session; also, probably, the Emigration Bill.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 15.

James Joseph Pollard, Musical Director of Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company, was found lying unconscious in a hotel verandah, yesterday morning, with a recently discharged revolver lying beside him. He lingered for about five hours. The deceased had retired in his usual health and spirits. He had no dispute with any of the company, with whom he was a general favourite. The further performances of the company have been postponed till next week. The deceased was only 27 years of age.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE COMPLICATIONS.

DECISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, SEPT. 14.

M. Challemel-Lacour has informed the Ministry to-day that the negotiations with Marquis T'seng are progressing favourably.

The French Government have resolved to pursue a conciliatory policy.

THE FRENCH VICTORY OVER THE BLACK FLAGS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

According to intelligence received from French sources, the French troops, in their recent engagement with the "Black Flags," carried the enemy's positions at the point of the bayonet.

General Bouet has returned to Hanoi, leaving a garrison to defend the captured positions.

BRITISH MEDIATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Marquis T'seng, accompanied by M. Waddington, has gone to Walmer Castle, in order to confer with Earl Granville on the Franco-Chinese question.

THE COLONIAL ANNEXATION POLICY.

Earl Derby, in reply to the despatch of the Australian representatives, deprecates the annexation of the islands in the Pacific as involving a violation of international law.

THE REVOLUTION IN CROATIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 14.

The revolt in Croatia is spreading to Bosnia.

Extensive military preparations are being made to repress the insurrection.

LORD DUFFERIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Earl Dufferin returns to Constantinople next week.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 13th inst.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawur arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Golconda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

Mail-steamer Australia, from Australia, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Total week's sales of Cotton	70,000 bales.
" " " Surats	15,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	25,000 "
" " " Surats	nil.
" Stock of Cotton	783,000 "
" " Surats	145,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	52,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	3 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been strong.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-3
8½lbs. do.	6-3
40's Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 7½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅜
4½ per cent. "	83⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅞
4½ " French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50 11-16

Arrivals—Sandal and Sheikh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, September 16.

6 a.m.	75·8
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	79·7
4 p.m.	81·6

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Lombardy, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday, the 15th instant.

The s.s. Ravenna, from China, with mails, left Colombo for Suez at 10 p.m. on Friday.

The s.s. Brindisi, from Calcutta, on 5th instant, left Colombo for Suez at noon on Sunday.

The s.s. Peshawur, with the homeward China mails, arrived at Suez on Saturday morning.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has given notice to the Clerk that, at the quarterly meeting of the Corporation to be held in October next, it is his intention to move the following proposition :—"That in view of the preparation of the Budget estimates of income and expenditure for the coming year, the Commissioner and the Town Council be requested to favour the Corporation, at an early date, with their opinion as to whether efforts to reduce the Municipal expenditure should not now be made, showing the details of any reduction which they may suggest."

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Birdwood and a special jury, Abai, a woman, was charged with having committed murder on the 7th ult., by causing the death of a male child then newly born. About 3 a. m. on the date above mentioned, the prisoner called out to her younger sister, who lived in the same place with her, and on the latter going up to her with a light, she saw a new-born child lying alongside of her sister. The prisoner then took the child, twisted its neck, and killed it; and at her request, her brother-in-law wrapped it up in a piece of carpet and threw it into a dust bin in the neighbourhood. The prisoner's sister was the only person who witnessed the commission of the crime. The special jury could not agree, seven being for a verdict of not guilty, and two for that of guilty. His lordship agreed with the majority; and the prisoner was discharged.

It is the intention of Bishop Meurin, the *Catholic Examiner* hears, to start in Bombay a Catholic Club for Europeans and Eurasians. "The want of such an institution in this city is apparent. Many an evening can be made pleasurable which might otherwise be one of *ennui*. It is our intention to discuss the subject later on, but we may state here that the project is one that will certainly meet with approval, and we doubt not but that European and Eurasian Catholics in the city will give it their hearty support."

Colonel Barton has been granted five months' leave from the date of his being relieved of the appointment of Political Agent, Kattywar.

A cattle and horse show and exhibition of field and garden produce will be held at Ahmednuggur on the 17th November next.

The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is reported to have telegraphed to head-quarters cheering accounts of the effect of the recent rains. All fear of famine, if not of scarcity, in the various native States is at an end.

Seventeen is the exact number of members of the Educational Commission, it is stated, who adopt the Report *en bloc*, the remaining four accepting it with some reservations.

News has reached Simla of the Ameer having returned to Cabul and been well received there.

It is reported that on the arrival of the Ameer Abdul Rahman at Cabul he sent the Shinwari prisoners to Turkestan.

One thousand one hundred and forty-four muzzle-loading rifles, and sixty-one thousand five hundred cartridges, were despatched from Peshawur for the Ameer on the 10th inst.

According to the *Sind Gazette's* Quetta correspondent, Colonel Reynolds, who has returned from Bagh, has managed to bring the dispute between the Khan of Khelat's officers and the Brahuis, to an amicable settlement. The dispute had come to an open rupture when the Khan's Naib lately proceeded to cut off the water-supply from the lands of the Brahui zemindars. In a fight over the affairs, several men were killed. It is reported that the Khan of Khelat has now moved his camp to Mustoong, and that he intends to return to Bagh in winter.

The last section of the Misri Khel Afridis of the Kohat Pass have now given in about the salt duties.

The Shah of Persia has returned to Teheran from Meshed, but beyond that bare announcement no further news of his doings at the latter place has been received.

A telegram from Srinuggur, Sept. 7, states :—The Maharaja has been in worse health lately; but up to the 3rd instant was attending to business. There seems no cause for immediate alarm.

Mr. W. F. Grahame, of the Madras Civil Service, who is an enthusiastic musician, has been unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the London Philharmonic Society. Mr. Grahame was proposed by Sir Julius Benedict, and seconded by Dr. Bridge.

Lady Stewart's Fancy dress ball, which took place at Simla on Thursday evening, is pronounced to have been one of the most brilliant and successful entertainments that Simla has ever seen. The Viceroy and Lady Ripon and Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison were present, the total number of guests being only a few short of six hundred.

The Salvationists, with "Major" Tucker at their head, and accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, have been holding a series of meetings in the Theatre at Simla. On all occasions large audiences, comprising mostly natives and Eurasians, have attended; and "the wonted travesty of religion" has, the *Pioneer* learns from its correspondent, "been successfully carried out."

The Madras Government returns from the hills to Madras about the 4th November.

The Bishop of Madras leaves Ootacamund on the 28th inst., for a five months' tour, during which he will visit Coimbatore, Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara, Vizagapatam Vizianagram, Coconada, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Nellore, Pulicat, and several other places.

"Isis" writes to the Madras papers :—"It is my belief that the strange solar aspect now attracting so much attention is simply due to the passage across India of the tremendous amount of sulphurous vapours emanating from the grand volcanic disturbances which occurred on and after the 27th ultimo in the south-east extremity of Java."

Now that Mr. Innes has retired from the High Court, the *Madras Mail* presumes that Mr. P. P. Hutchins will be confirmed as a Civilian High Court Judge. The same paper takes the opportunity of pointing out that "though Mr. Muthusami Iyer was appointed an Acting Judge of the High Court more than five years ago, or on 17th July, 1878, he has never yet been confirmed in his appointment. If Government ever had any doubts as to Mr. Justice Muthusami Iyer's capacity for the office to which he was nominated so long ago, those doubts should have been removed by the reputation which this able Judge has acquired since he has been on the High Court Bench."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* describes the personal appearance of the chief parties to the notorious Scotch Mission Defamation Case :—"Miss Pigot is a lady-like-looking Eurasian, not giving one the impression from her looks of anything but strict propriety; indeed, with the profoundest respect to the lady, it seems difficult to conceive any man conducting himself towards so respectable and rather interesting-looking a person otherwise than with rigid decorum. Miss Pigot's appearance would certainly not be denominated attractive by a romance writer. The defendant the Rev. W. Hastie, is a hard-featured, canny-looking north country man, wearing a close dark beard, moustache, and whiskers. He and the plaintiff impress one as being of about the same (anything but frivolous) age, say 40 to 42."

Of course the native papers have a moral to draw from this extraordinary trial. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of September 13th says :—

"The case will serve the purpose of damping the missionary zeal of pious men in Europe. It has disclosed an amount of ugly scandal which will go to shew that, as regards morality, the missionaries have very little to teach to the sinful herd of humanity. We have here the spectacle of first-class missionaries accusing each other of falsehood, perjury, adultery, and what not. It would appear that the missionaries do not mind seeing their brethren guilty of the grossest immorality, and yet accepting them as preachers of the gospel. The missionaries have confessed that they are like other men, and talk in a light manner amongst gentlemen, when ladies are not present. It would also appear that some of the missionaries would not mind cracking a joke in private at the expense of the Bible, and preaching a sermon in public. Such men then are sent to the heathen to teach them morality! We expected to be somewhat benefited by this trial. It was not unreasonable on our part to expect that, when the case was between missionaries, and when many pious Christians were implicated in it, the trial would disclose examples of disinterestedness, Christian charity, self-sacrifice, and pious thought and deeds which would prove of advantage to the sinful herd who people the world. But we see, on the contrary, facts disclosed and accounts given which would bring a hue of blush on the face of even the hardened rake.

Remarking that the report of the Pigott *vs.* Hastie trial has filled some columns of the papers daily since its commencement, the *Bombay Guardian* adds :—"It is very seldom indeed that it has fallen to us to read anything more unpleasant—to use a mild term. Our Lord tells his disciples that there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed, intimating that it shall be well for them so to live that when any powerful electric light is turned upon the details of their work, there may be nothing of which they shall need to be ashamed. Some of the things brought out in this trial are ill-fitted to bear the light, and cannot fail to intensify any feeling of bitterness towards missions that may be in the minds of the people of this country."

The *Madras Mail* says :—"Reuter's Agent at Simla telegraphs as follows :—'With reference to my telegram on the Ilbert Bill opinions, will you kindly point out that the error in figures arose in transmission, and was corrected immediately on discovery. The telegram had no connection whatever with the Government.' It is satisfactory, at all events, to find the error is openly confessed."

This is how the *Pioneer* makes its *amende*, which can scarcely be termed either *honorable* or graceful :—

We have ascertained that the inaccuracy in the statement about the Opinions on the Ilbert Bill telegraphed home by Reuter's Agent at Simla on Saturday last, and upon which we learn the *Times* has moralised in a leading article, to say nothing of the indignant denunciation of Government indulged in by a Calcutta contemporary, is due entirely to an error which occurred in the transmission of the message. The accidental dropping out of a cipher diminished the 206 Opinions which were declared to be opposed to the Bill to only 26. We regret having been induced by appearances to take any part in a profitless discussion. The tutelary gods of the Telegraph Department have declared against the Government. For it is a remarkable coincidence that both the cause of the present controversy and the most serious inaccuracy in the "garbled" telegram of March last were due to accident, whilst both errors appeared designedly to favour the official view of things.

The allusion to "the indignant denunciation of Government indulged in by a Calcutta contemporary" is not in good taste. The *Englishman* deserves to be laughed at; but it is hardly from the *Pioneer*, which also "indulged" in "indignant denunciation of the Government" on this silly charge, that the laugh should come. Of course, the charge of wilful perversion was altogether absurd on the face of it, and the wonder is that the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* should have been so blinded by their wrath against the Bill as to have been led into making it. The *Englishman* sees at last, and acknowledges, how silly it was to charge the Government with misrepresentation in connection with this mistake. Its remark is :—"As regards the explanation of the blunder said to have been offered by Reuter, it may probably be accepted as far as it goes. The departure from the truth contained in the statement that only twenty-six of the opinions were against the Bill, was quantitatively too enourmous to be the result of honest error, while no one but an idiot would have had recourse for the purpose of deception to a device so crude, and so certain to be immediately exposed."

According to the *Pioneer*, "it is further understood that the Cabinet were in favour of, or at any rate would have consented to, a much wider application of the (Ilbert) Bill than there is now the least prospect of being eventually adopted, but that a majority of the Executive Council—Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Steuart Bayley, General Wilson, and the Honourable Mr. Hope—were resolutely opposed to it."

Some of the Bengal native papers have assured their readers that Mr. Rivers Thompson was coldly received by the natives on his recent tour. The *Indian Daily News* says :—"A statement more utterly without foundation cannot be conceived. From Utterpara to Comillah His Honour was received with quite a surprising degree of enthusiasm. Everywhere there were crowds, and it was evident from the numbers in these crowds that they embraced a great deal more than the merely local population."

Says the *Statesman* :—May we ask, with the *Bombay Gazette*, what has become of the proposed extension of the G. I. P. line from Bhopal to Jhansi, and from Jhansi to Cawnpore? There is but one way of accomplishing the work of railway extension in this country upon the right scale. The Government must revert to the guaranteed system of Lord Dalhousie. It can do so on far better terms than Lord Dalhousie was able to obtain, and the failure of the Government to commit itself boldly to this policy is the error that has paralysed all proper action in this direction for the last twelve years.

The Press Commissioner informs us that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies has reported the appearance of a serious disease amongst the rice plants in the Presidencies of Sourabaya and Runbarg, in the Island of Java, by which eighty thousand "bourns" (about 140,290 acres) of rice plantations had already been completely destroyed, and adding that measures were, in consequence, being taken to prevent a famine among the native population of those Presidencies. The Press Commissioner adds, what has been known unofficially for some weeks past, that "in consequence of the failure of the Java rice crop, there has been an unusual extension of the demand for Burma rice."

Our Rangoon correspondent informs us of the suicide of Mr. Pollard, of the Lilliputian Opera Company. We find in a Calcutta correspondent's letter to an up-country paper the following particulars of this troupe, which consists of some 40 performers :—"This company includes among its numbers sixteen members of one, the Pollard family; nearly all the company are girls ranging from the ages of six to sixteen, there being three grown-up young ladies, and all of them are Australians. The numerous children, specially selected in the Colonies for their good looks and intelligence, are said to sing and act admirably, and the advance manager of the company is very confident that the Lilliputians will draw us to the Corinthian Theatre nightly in large crowds. The Pollard Company opens here on the 1st proximo, and will probably play for three months. The repertoire of the company includes 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' 'Les Cloches de Corneville' (which has never yet been well played or well sung in Calcutta), 'La Fille de Madame Angot,' 'La Princesse de Trebizond,' and other operettas, as the reporter terminates, 'too numerous to mention.'"

The *Bombay Guardian* says on the subject of the reception to be accorded to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught :—

Bombay has fêted two sons of Her Majesty, and is not willing to lose the opportunity of fêting a third. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught comes out shortly to take command of a division of the army, and the Municipality propose spending Rs. 50,000 in giving him a civic reception. Some think that inasmuch as he has chosen to be a soldier, he might be suffered to remain such, and pass through as any other general of division would. But loyalty refuses to be cheated out of the opportunity, and so there is to be the fête,—unless indeed he himself should deprecate it. Loyalty and the responsibilities of stewardship have been struggling in the bosoms of our municipal fathers, and the last have come off victorious. They voted Rs. 50,000 to fête the Duke of Connaught on his arrival, but on second thought concluded to make it Rs. 2,000. It will not make much difference to him, we fancy.

MILITARY NEWS.

General Sir Charles MacGregor receives the good-service pension available by General R. S. Hill's succession to colonel's allowances.

Colonel T. E. Hughes, Royal Artillery, well known on the Bombay side as a smart Artillery officer, succeeds General Napier Campbell as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal.

Major Burton Brown, R. A., proceeds from Meerut to Rangoon to join 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, to which he has been transferred; and Lieutenant H. G. Pelly, R. H. A., from Jullunder to Kirkee, to join D Battery B. Brigade.

Major C. O. W. Apperley, lately attached to the 15th B. C., is posted to Umballa for general duty.

Captain and Paymaster O. M. Johnson, 2nd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment (98th Foot), now on leave in England on private affairs, will not return to India on the expiration of his leave, he having been posted to the Home establishment.

The following transfers of Gunners are ordered :—Lieutenant H. G. Pelly from H-1 R. A. to D-B R.H.A.; Lieutenant Owen from A-2 R.A. to London Division; Lieutenant Lyall from 5-1 North Irish Division to 1-1 Southern Division; Lieutenant Randolph from 8-1 Scottish Division to 5-1 Scottish Division.

Lieutenant C. H. Woodhouse, Officiating Wing Officer 17th Bombay N. I., is attached to the 10th N. I. as a temporary measure.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bedford, R.E., is placed on general duty, Kirkee.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. Sidney, I Battery B Brigade R.A., is promoted Captain and joins No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division.

Lieutenant Blewitt, R. A., is promoted from D-B, R. H. A., as Captain in No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, R. A., at Morar.

Lieutenant C. A. S. Montgomery, Wing Officer of the 8th Bombay N. I., is transferred to the 1st (Grenadiers) N. I. as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant E. C. Owen, officiating Wing Officer, 26th Bombay N. I., on probation, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer of the 12th N. I. on probation.

Lieutenant P. P. Legh, officiating Wing Officer, 9th Bombay N.I., is transferred to the 26th N. I., as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant H. Surre, 3rd N. L. I., has been granted two months' leave to Poona on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Macpherson, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed to the 2nd Goorkhas as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Surgeon A. F. Sargent, officiating in medical of the 10th Bombay N. I., is appointed to charge of the 3rd N. L. I.

Surgeon Koyajee is appointed to medical charge of the 27th Bombay N. I., in which he has been officiating.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department serving in Bengal, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season :—Brigade-Surgeon T. Rudd; Surgeon-Majors J. Good, J. Daltera, H. Scott, W. Venour, C. E. Smith, J. Ferguson, S. G. White, G. W. M'Nalty, J. E. Fannin, J. Langdon, W. McWatters, G. C. Irving, J. W. Morgan, M. M. Gallway, and P. T. Frazer; Surgeons A. W. Browne, R. D. Hodson, C. K. Powell, J. Armstrong, P. M. Ellis, P. J. O'Sullivan, and A. S. Young.

Private Newland, of the 9th Lancers has been tried by court-martial at Dugshai, for having assaulted an officer of his regiment, and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

The *Rangoon Times* regrets to learn that the spirit of insubordination among the men of the local garrison is not passing away, but is rather on the increase. Hardly a week passes without a general court-martial being held on some refractory soldier or other.

Arrangements are being made for the immediate commencement of drills by the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 14.—Since yesterday morning the pressure has again increased over by far the larger part of India, but the change is less considerable and less general than it was yesterday. The distribution of pressure, the winds, and weather are scarcely changed. The sky is moderately clear in the Punjab and parts of Eastern Madras, and there has been no rain either over those districts or in Sind, Lower Bengal, or Orissa. Elsewhere, with few exceptions, the rainfall is slight. Rain to-day :—Roorkee, Sibsagar and Hazaribagh, 1½ inch; Lucknow, Benares, Pachmarhi, Akyab, and Diamond Island, ½ inch. Previously :—Silchar and Hamirpur had each 2 inches; and Jaunpur, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	72 05	76 76	74 70	84 11
14 Friday	0 00	....	....	....
15 Saturday	0 04	0 26	0 13	0 00
16 Sunday	....	0 54	0 41	0 00
Total....	72 09	77 56	75 24	84 11
Corresponding date last year	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73

THE TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the last popular concert given at the Town Hall a great want was felt by many, viz., a programme of words of the songs. I venture to suggest that it would add to the enjoyment of many were this want supplied by the issue of a leaflet, say at two annas, which would, even at this moderate charge, leave a good margin of profit towards the object of the concert.

T. M.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1883.

The following sums have been paid to the credit of the above fund account to date, viz. :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	93,169	1	9
Amounts paid from 10th to 15th instant :—			
The officers, clerks and employés of the Jivraj Baloo S. and W. Co's Mill	250	0	0
Maharani Soornomoyee, C.I., of Cassum Bazar	200	0	0
Bunde Khoda	101	0	0
Baboo Siwlutee Nassa	100	0	0
Mr E C K Ollivant	100	0	0
Mr Hormusjee Muncherjee Purveyor and his friend, from Kirkee, through the Proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*	25	8	0
Baboo Lallit Mohun Roy	25	0	0
A Zoroastrian from China, through the Proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*	23	0	0
Bai Awabai Jalbhoy Dorabjee Oomrigur	8	0	0
Total	Rs. 94,001	9	9

Subscribers to the fund, and the public, are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYEN,
VIZBHOOKANDAS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, Sept. 15, 1883.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	6,460
Aga Akber Shah	100
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy	100
Shet Bichardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	100
Mr. Sulliman Abdul Walud	75
Mr. John McL. Campbell	50
Mr. Tapidas Varzdas	50
Hon. Badrudin Tyebjee	50
Mr. Bichardas Viharedas	50
Mr. E. P. Robertson	25
Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I.	25
Messrs. Warden & Co.	25
Mr. J. Macfarlane	25
Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee	20
Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy	20
Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas	15
Sirdar Venayek Vassoodev	15
Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yaznik	10
Total subscriptions to date	7,215

The committee will be glad to receive further subscriptions.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special adjourned general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, the following members being present :—Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote, Chairman; Messrs. J. C. Aguiar and Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo; Surgeon-Major H. J. Blanc; Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dadabhai Navrojee, P. C. DeSouza, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart; Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapudia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether; Mirza Husan Khan; Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhai, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Perozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Shantaram Narayen, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, E. F. Underwood, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE MAHALUKSHMI FLAT NUISANCE.

The Chairman intimated that the Acting Commissioner's report on the nuisance caused by the condition of the Flats near the Mahalukshmi railway station was not yet ready.

Dr. Blaney asked when it would be ready.

Dr. Weir replied that large financial considerations were involved in the question of preparing a report, and that he would therefore like to have time to consider it.

Dr. Blaney asked if it would be ready this year? Like cholera, great matters of that kind should really take precedence.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee remarked that he would rather see the nuisance abated than have the reports from the Acting Commissioner.

After some further conversation the Chairman intimated that the Commissioner hoped to have the report ready within a month.

The matter then dropped.

THE SPENDING POWER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. M. N. Banajee brought forward the Town Council's resolution dated 15th August, recommending the Corporation to ask Government in the Legislative Department to include the following section in the new Bill for the amendment of the Municipal Acts :—"It shall be lawful for the Town Council, on the written application of the Municipal Commissioner to sanction the payment from surplus cash balance of any sum, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, for the purpose of providing for any emergent charge, work, or duty; provided that the Town Council shall record their reasons for making such grant without the previous sanction of the Corporation, and that the said grant shall be reported at the meeting of the Corporation then next ensuing." He explained how the resolution had emanated, saying that it must be in their recollection that some time ago an emergent work was brought before the Town Council by the Municipal Commissioner. Opinions were divided as to whether the work was emergent or not, and whether the Town Council should vote money for carrying it out without obtaining the previous sanction of the Corporation. The subject was under discussion for some time, and eventually it was decided by a majority of the Town Council that the work was emergent, and that the money should be expended without obtaining the previous consent of the Corporation. The matter came before the Corporation in due course, and two prominent members gave notice that they would oppose the confirmation of the Town Council's proceedings in that respect. Mr Banajee went on to explain that at times the Commissioner found it absolutely necessary to spend money on his own responsibility, in order to save property and sometimes even life. The necessity of inserting a clause in the amending Act legalising such payments having been shown, he (Mr. Banajee) had thought it proper to bring the matter before the Town Council, and afterwards before the Corporation. The only opposition to it at the Town Council came from Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, who seemed to think that the Town Council were arrogating to themselves the powers of the Corporation. He thought he need hardly say it was never the intention, in passing the resolution, to arrogate to the Town Council any power belonging to the Corporation. Dr. Blaney had a proposition that any matter of emergency which might arise should be referred to a meeting of the Corporation at which twelve members must be present. Now, he (Mr. Banajee) thought that twelve members of the Town Council were quite as capable as twelve members of the Corporation to consider any matter of that kind. ("No, certainly not," and laughter.)

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney proposed an amendment to include the following in the new Bill :—"It shall be lawful, for the Town Council, on the written application of the Municipal Commissioner, to sanction the payment from surplus cash balance of any sum, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, for the purpose of providing for any emergent charge, work, or duty, &c. That whenever it shall appear to the Municipal Commissioner that any unforeseen emergent work is required for the safety or preservation of public health, he shall make an immediate report to the Town Council. It shall be the duty of the Town Council at once to consider the proposal, and, if approved, to submit a written application to the Chairman of the Corporation to call an emergent special general meeting of the Corporation. Previous to any such meeting being held, at least three days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, and in at least one of the daily English newspapers, in one Guzerathi newspaper, and in one Marathi newspaper, published in Bombay. No business shall be transacted at any such meeting unless at least twelve members of the Corporation, including the Chairman, be present." He said the principle which now existed had worked well for eighteen years, and would work well for eighteen years, or even 180 years, more. He instanced the cases of the formation of a famine camp when destitute and disease-stricken people were flocking into Bombay, and the repair of the Tulsi dam when it gave way, as showing that there was already sufficient power in the hands of the Executive to act on an emergency. He had suggested in his amendment that three days should be the time for calling a meeting together, and that the quorum should consist of twelve; but he was not bound to a quorum of twelve or a period of three days. He saw no reason for departing from the present principle of finance control, and he hoped the Corporation would discharge their duty in this respect as well during the next eighteen or 180 years as they had done during the last eighteen years.

Mr. Dadabhoy seconded the amendment.

Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta said that while he agreed entirely with what had fallen from Dr. Blaney and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrozjee, he hoped that, upon the reasons and arguments advanced by these gentlemen, the Corporation would condemn the proposition which had originated from the Town Council, as well as the amendment of Dr. Blaney. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney—I am not pledged to the amendment. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta proceeded to say it was true, as Mr. Muncherjee had assured them, that the members of the Town Council were very intelligent and honourable men. But even such men might err, and afterwards alter their judgment, as witness the instance of the vote of Rs. 50,000 passed the other day by acclamation, at a meeting of the Corporation where, at least, five of the members of the Town Council were present, and he (Mr. Mehta) said he could not believe his eyes, when he read in the papers that the Town Council had cut down the grant from fifty to two thousand rupees. What a fall was there! It appeared that, at least, five members of the Town Council had done wrong, and it was pleaded in their behalf that they were utterly ignorant of the available surplus cash balance when they joined in the vote of the Corporation. But the speaker did not think they were so ignorant of the state of their finances as not to have even an approximate idea of it, and to justify the fall from fifty to two thousand rupees. This example showed that even Town Councillors might sometimes err. (Hear, hear.) He had very great respect for each individual member of the Town Council, but they might rely upon it that if power were given them to spend as much as Rs. 5,000 on every emergent occasion, their ideas of emergency, would, in the very nature of things, become less and less fine—(a laugh)—and they would be naturally apt to avail themselves of their power, perhaps, too often. They must tell the Town Council explicitly that they might act in an emergency on their own motion, but that they would be allowed to exercise that responsibility with a halter round their neck. (Laughter.) Their conduct, if justifiable, would never be called into question by the Corporation; but if a case of emergency were not clearly made out, the Corporation might hold them liable for the expenditure. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Dr. Blanc thought that the wish of Mr. Banajee and the Town Council was rather to get the views of the Corporation on the question than to ask for any definite piece of legislation. (Hear, hear and laughter.) The Town Council did not ask for any power which would enable them to indulge their fancies with the ratepayers' money. He supposed that the Council would be always composed of twelve sensible men, who were not likely to amuse themselves by voting away moneys simply for the fun of the thing, if they were invested with the power, which might be given them with advantage. As to the remarks of Mr. Mehta on the vote of Rs. 50,000 and the subsequent action of the Town Council in connection with it, Dr. Blanc said that when he came to the Corporation and heard the "very eloquent" speech of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb; when he saw the cordial reception given to his proposition; when he saw with pleasure how one who fought for the rights of his fellow-citizens, and was perhaps foremost in supporting measures of a somewhat radical nature, showed on the occasion in question that there was nothing of the anarchist in him, and that what he wanted was liberty and loyalty, he had not the heart to rise and oppose the motion. He did not speak one way or the other, but reserved himself for the Town Council. ("Hear, hear" from the Chairman). He had always had the honesty of his opinions, and when the vote of the Corporation came to be discussed in the Council, he stated that he would not have voted for a larger sum even if the cash balance had admitted of it. (Hear, hear.) He would, on the other hand, have gladly voted for Rs. 50,000, if the reserve fund had admitted of it, for some useful object, as a people's park, an hospital, an infirmary, or the opening up of a large thoroughfare, in order to commemorate the Royal visit. It would have been in accordance with the wishes of Her Majesty the Queen, who, when asked by the people of a city in England which she lately visited, what they should do to perpetuate the event, told them to build an infirmary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. K. T. Telang did not raise any question about the intelligence or ability of the members of the Town Council. He raised still less question about their honour. But he did not see that because they were honest, intelligent, and able men, therefore they should be invested with such powers as might lead to mischief in the case of more honest, more able, and more intelligent men. They had the testimony of all history, and of the history of this Presidency in particular, against entrusting such powers either to any twelve members of the Town Council or to the members of a higher Council. (Hear, hear.) It was stated that emergencies might arise when immediate action would be necessary. An earthquake might, indeed, take place, or the rains might fall in the month of February, but on such remote possibilities they could not base any legislation. If there was any clear case of emergency, everybody ought to assume that twelve reasonable gentlemen of the description they had heard would always be unanimous on the point ("No, no.") Dr. Blanc said no. But he would retort by saying that when the whole body could not be unanimous on a point of emergency, then it was very probable that the matter was not emergent. If the proposition of Mr. Banajee were accepted, the result would be that Municipal officers would be likely to go to sleep over their duties, believing that the Council would sanction a matter when it became urgent. Then the Town Council's hands would be forced, and they would have to sanction an outlay. The item would subsequently come to the Corporation, and they, too, would find that their hands were forced.

Dr. Cowasjee said that besides the reasons adduced against the proposition and the amendment before the meeting, he had to offer one more reason. It was that Mr. Banajee's proposition limited the sum to Rs. 5,000, and the speaker did not know what they would do if they had to spend more.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that their condition was already bad enough—(hear, hear)—very large and even dangerous powers having already been placed by the Act in the hands of the Municipal Commission, for the purpose of providing against any possible emergency. If those powers were abused they might curtail them, but they ought on no account to enlarge them. When the Council thought fit to take immediate action they must, in legal phrase, leave them to do so "at their own risk and cost."

Mr. Javerilal said that whenever there had occurred a real case of emergency in the past, the Corporation had made no difficulty in granting its sanction.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said the speeches that had been delivered were a justification of the necessity of the proposal. The objection urged by the speakers to the amendment of the law, now proposed by the Town Council, appeared to be founded on a dread of the relaxation of control, but, Dr. Weir said, the Corporation might effect so complete a control and so rigid a check, that prompt decision in emergencies, or efficiency even, would be impossible. Moreover the speakers had admitted that the Municipal Commissioner or Town Council should incur in emergencies the responsibilities which this proposal from Mr. Muncherji, if made law, would enable them to incur lawfully. Before asking the Corporation to consider how this proposal arose, he would remind the Corporation that beyond the instances already given by some of the speakers of expenditure being necessary and having been incurred in emergencies before sanction, that measures involving expenditure had often to be initiated in anticipation of sanction; even lately he had directed at a favourable state of the season earth to be procured and other measures, knowing that they would be approved, and, although he might be acting with a "halter round his neck," as had been figuratively stated by Mr. Pherozsha in his incisive speech, however tight the halter might press he would not falter in his conception of duty and responsibility. He would now ask the Corporation to consider how this proposal arose from the Town Council, and why it had been made; it had only been made from necessity, and even in this debate the necessity of what the proposal is intended to legalize has been admitted. The Corporation knew that the practice has been to transfer money from items or distinct heads in the Budget to meet other approved expenditure not included under heads in the Budget, the solicitors had given opinion that that money can only be transferred from one distinct head in the Budget to another distinct head of expenditure; for instance on sum of Rs. 160 could be sanctioned, but another sum of Rs. 158—an equally necessary expenditure—could not be sanctioned, the result is, if the Corporation will refer to the last meeting of the Town Council, they will see that a paltry expenditure for repairs to a building to be occupied by the Fire Brigade could not be sanctioned by the Town Council; Dr. Weir asked the Corporation to consider whether efficiency could be maintained—whether any business could be conducted on this system of delay and circumlocution. The Town Council who control the Municipal fund cannot spend a few hundred rupees when they are convinced it should be spent the speakers all admitted, that the Town Council should sanction such emergent expenditure but they would not consent to make such emergent expenditure lawful. Even M. Telang in his able speech opposing the proposal, did not disapprove of the Town Council incurring expenditure in emergencies, he clearly recognized that a necessity for such expenditure and the exercise of such responsibility and rational discretion must arise. Dr. Weir further said that all the Town Council asked the Corporation to do was to support the legislation of what they admitted to be necessary. He had no doubt that that Mr. Pherozeshaw with his ready ability could speedily draft a resolution approving of the exercise of the responsibility and discretion which he thought the Town Council should exercise inemergencies, even that resolution would support and strengthen the executive officers and Town Council.

Dr. Blaney then withdrew his amendment, with the consent of the seconder.

Mr. Macfarlane said it seemed to him quite clear that the motion had been brought forward by some of the members of the Town Council for their own benefit. After some further remarks, the speaker concluded by saying that there was no object whatever for bringing forward the motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Banajee then briefly replied on the debate.

The Chairman said that before putting the proposition to the vote, he had to offer a few remarks, not by way of speech, but by way of personal explanation. Dr. Blanc had given his own reasons, and had left the other four members who were present at the last Corporation meeting, and who were at the same time members of the Town Council, to shift and speak for themselves. The Chairman said he was one of those four members, and must explain his own conduct. Mr. Mehta had charged them with having acted inconsistently. He said they had changed their views; they had done one thing at the Corporation with acclamation, and a different thing altogether at the Town Council. The papers had also said that their conduct had been most inconsistent. The fact of the matter, Mr. Khote said, was that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb had not been quite regular in placing the question before the Corporation in the first instance. He saw his mistake. All schemes or proposals involving finance should, in the first instance, orginate only with the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council, and could not be taken up by the Corporation without their intervention. The Rao Saheb, therefore, had shaped his proposal in the form of a suggestion or recommendation only to the Town Council to take up the question and bring it in a formal manner before the Corporation for final disposal,—bearing in mind that the Corporation were of opinion that the sum to be voted might not be less than Rs. 50,000. The Chairman said that as there was no finality attached to the Corporation's proposal, and as it was again to be brought before that body after it had been well considered by the Town Council in all its bearings, he refrained from expressing his views on that occasion, to avoid beating the same ground twice over.

Mr. Mehta.—What did the acclamation mean?

Mr. Khote replied that as Chairman of the Corporation he had not joined in it himself; but if he had been in another chair he should have gladly joined in it, for he thought that the only thing that received the acclamation was the opportunity offered to the Corporation of testifying their loyalty to their gracious Sovereign by giving what reception they could to one of her sons on his arrival in this country, in whatever capacity.

A TASTE OF THE FLATS.

Dr. Blaney here placed on the table a bottle, containing the Byculla Flat stuff, and all members began to look at it and talk about it.

The Chairman said that it was not fair that the attention of the members should have been so abruptly drawn away from his remarks. He protested that in all enlightened and well-regulated meetings, a speaker was never placed under such disadvantages, especially when he was making a personal explanation.

Dr. Blaney at once removed the bottle and placed it under the table.

The Chairman concluded his speech by saying that he had failed to see how the Corporation was at loggerheads with the Town Council, or that there was any inconsistency in the conduct of those members who belonged to both the bodies.

The proposition having been put to the vote, was lost by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

THE ALEXANDRA N. G. ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

D. S. KEMP *vs.* MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE AND OTHERS.

A plaint in this suit was accepted by his lordship in chambers some time ago. The plaintiff is a well-known chemist, residing at "Albert Hall," Esplanade, the premises occupied by the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. The defendants are Manockjee Cursetjee, some years ago a judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Hurichund Sadashew, Vundravondas Purshotumdas, the committee of management, and Framjee Kaikhosro Patuck, the secretary of the institution above named. The plaint stated that the "Albert Hall" consists of a ground floor, a first floor, and a top-floor. In November, 1881, the institution was in want of funds, and the plaintiff offered to advance Rs. 7,000 upon certain terms and conditions, embodied by him in a letter of 22nd November, 1881, agreeing to lease from the board the first and top floors. The amount was to be advanced without interest, and was to be repaid by monthly instalments. The rent was to be Rs. 150 per mensem, and was to be appropriated by the plaintiff in payment of the instalments. The board were immediately to construct outhouses, stabling, servants' rooms, &c. The lease was to be in force for a period of three years, with liberty to the board to put an end to it after three years on giving three months' previous notice and returning to the plaintiff the balance of the loan. The terms were afterwards modified somewhat, the amount of the loan being raised to Rs. 7,200, and the period of the lease extended to four years. The board consented to construct outhouses at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,500, towards which the plaintiff was to advance Rs. 1,200, the remainder to be paid by the institution. The outhouses were to be the property and form part of the premises of the institution. The contract between the parties was completed on the 9th December, 1881. The plaintiff paid Rs. 6,000, and out of the balance of Rs. 1,200, which was to be paid by him as his proportion of the cost of erecting the outhouses, &c., he paid another sum of Rs. 500. Plaintiff entered into possession of the upper floors on the 1st February, 1882. On request being made by the first defendant for the balance of Rs. 700, Mrs. Kemp, on behalf of the plaintiff, forwarded the amount to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, requesting him to retain the money until the building of the out-houses should be commenced. The amount was returned by Mr. Murzban, who stated that he had received no instructions from the board to begin the work, and that he could not begin it until the board had arranged with the Public Works Department to pay their share of the cost. The plaintiff was compelled to hire stabling elsewhere, and was put to great expense and annoyance for want of the out-houses. Repeated applications were made to the board to begin the building of the outhouses; and they, after considerable delay, obtained an estimate from the Executive Engineer for the construction of the works at a cost of Rs. 3,486. The defendants subsequently attempted to introduce an entirely new condition into the contract with reference to the sanction of Government being obtained to the erection of the out-houses, which the plaintiff wholly repudiated, urging that it was a distinct breach of the contract. Plaintiff afterwards tried, notwithstanding the breach of contract, to meet the defendants in any reasonable way he could. Considerable correspondence took place between the solicitors to the parties; but the defendants, by their solicitors' letter of 29th November, 1882, finally broke off their negotiations with the plaintiff. He prayed that the defendants be ordered specifically to perform the contract and to erect the outhouses at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,500, and to pay him Rs. 123 as damages consequent on the breach of the contract; that, in the alternative, the defendants be ordered specifically to perform the agreement to erect outhouses according to the modified plans, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,700, and to pay him Rs. 123 as damages, &c. The suit will shortly, be heard as a long cause.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

In this matter of a suitable reception to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught a European may be excused for thinking that some of the citizens of Bombay have been rather suddenly seized with a fit of economy. However, what the city fathers are too poor to afford may yet be made up by large-hearted citizens like Messrs. Vurjivandas, Gamadia and others. We sincerely hope the public will acquit itself fairly on this occasion. We have always been among the foremost and most consistent to enforce economy; but there are occasions when this cry for economy must be suspended in spite of the preachings of jack-pudding patriots or disappointed demagogues. It is amusing to hear people rave about extravagance who are themselves ever to the front to fête greasy Rajas and Nabobs. Let Bombay receive the coming guests with due honours, and let the Corporation grant at least Rs. 5,000. Though there is little to be urged against the collective action of the Town Council in this matter, the incident shows what incapable men of business some of the members are, picking up opinions and dropping them without any sense of self-respect.—*Indian Spectator.*

Demonstrative loyalty is all very well in its way, but we certainly approve the resolution of the Town Council setting aside the recommendation of the Corporation that Rs. 50,000 should be spent for a fitting reception to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. We feel satisfied that if proper efforts are made, the public of Bombay, European and native, will readily and cheerfully contribute sufficient funds for a loyal reception of the Royal prince and princess. But it would not have been wise or businesslike to spend such a large sum as Rs. 50,000 on such festivities as mark such events especially in the present state of the Municipal finances and in face of several crying evils calling for immediate remedy. The resolution of the Town Council is, on the whole, very sensible and sufficient for the purpose.—*Loke Mitra.*

We have already given our opinion in reference to the proposal for festivities in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. There is no doubt, as the *Gazette* so neatly puts it, a great deal to be said on the other side of the question, and in favour of the original proposal. And although we may not be able to see our way to it in the shape in which that proposal was framed, yet we were hardly prepared for the burlesque which the Town Council performed last Wednesday. Those members of that body who were present at the Corporation have no excuse to urge; for according to the Act, they audit the accounts once a week and as they meet also once a week for sanctioning expenditure, they ought to have known their own financial position; and if they had not personally been present at the audit, they could have easily inquired of their fellow Councillors or the Controller as to their financial position, and voted accordingly. Instead of that they pass the resolution to spend Rs. 50,000 by acclamation and themselves turn round when at the Town Council. Conduct like this is not calculated to inspire much confidence or a high idea of their dignity or consistency.

It is a matter of surprise and regret to many in this city, as it will be to others at a distance, that this important question was not managed from the outset with the care and circumspection that its delicate nature demanded. For once the leading men of Bombay city, native and European, would seem to have incurred the reproach of wanting in sagacity. The ludicrous farce enacted by the Municipal authorities is degrading to the greatness of this city, and serves to detract from the reputation of its people as possessing sound common-sense for the performance of their public affairs. The suitable vote of Rs. 50,000 has been cut down to the paltry item of Rs. 2,000 by the members of the Town Council, who had not urged a syllable against the resolution of the Corporation, though they were present at the meeting. But what the public is chiefly concerned with is that the matter of the Duke's reception may yet be so arranged by all concerned that nothing further may occur to render the Bombay Municipality, even once, contemptible in the sight of strangers. Let the sensible leading citizens of Bombay yet act in concert and with a hearty good-will for making suitable arrangements for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, such as would please and gratify their Royal Highnesses and the Queen-Empress, and redound as usual to the public spirit and liberality of the people of Bombay.—*Native Opinion.*

THE JURISDICTION BILL OPINIONS.

The *Indian Spectator* :—After the careful analysis of the Opinions on the Ilbert Bill presented by the *Bombay Gazette* of Wednesday, little remained for us to do in that direction. By this time the reader has, doubtless, ascertained for himself the number and quality of the opposing views as compared with the views favouring the Bill. The proportion between *yes* and *no* is not so very great as opponents of the Bill led us to believe, and as a matter of fact a majority of the most influential officers of State have expressed themselves either as approving the measure as it stands or approving the principle underlying it. Indeed, the number in favour of the principle is gratifying, all things considered. At the worst the grand principle, already more than once recognised by previous Governments, and now awaiting a further development in practice, seems to be in no danger. And so far we, for one, are satisfied. Let the principle be enforced in however small degree, and we may not grudge our opponents the fruit of organised agitation here and in England, such as the people of this country could not cope with. What is most gratifying to us is the manner in which Bombay acquits herself on the whole. The majority of leading officials acknowledge the principle of the Bill and are willing to accept it with modification. To these valuable names others equally valuable have been recently added—those of Mr. Justice Birdwood and Sir Frank Souter. Both are peculiarly well qualified to pronounce on the subject. Among non-officials Messrs. Fleming and Kemp deserve honourable mention. The only dissentient among the dozen names recently given out namely, Mr. Barnett of the G. I. P. Railway, is anticipated by Mr. Wood of the Bombay, Baroda. * * From the figures given it appears that 45 are in favour of the passing the Bill as it stands, 73 are for passing it with modifications, and 192 for withdrawal. But it may be as well to remember that the greatest number of opinions for withdrawal has emanated from the Bengal officials. Nearly one half or so are in favour of withdrawal. Now, aware as we all are that Bengal is the seat of agitation; that the fire has been there continuously fed by the majority of planters, we must attach very little value to these opinions for withdrawal. It would be no exaggeration to say that there has been a sort of mental aberration among the Europeans, official and non-official, in Bengal. And therefore the opinions may be altogether rejected just as much as a Court rejects the evidence of persons temporarily demented. And if we deduct these 90 opinions, there are left 102. Of these Bombay and Berar have 39, Madras 22, and North-West Provinces 15. That many of these are more or less affected like the Bengalis there cannot be much doubt. For instance, the opinions of the persons in Coorg and other planting districts must necessarily be similar to those of Bengal planters. But let us take it for granted that the opinions for withdrawal as recorded from the side of Bombay, Madras, and N.-W. Provinces, have not been influenced by the Bengal agitators; what results do we arrive at? That there are 102 opinions in favour of withdrawal against 73 in favour of the retention of the Bill with certain modifications and 45 in favour of retention in its entirety. That is to say, there are 118 for retention against 102 for withdrawal, though we could fairly reduce the latter number, for the reasons already given. So far, then, we are in a position to congratulate the Government of India. The result shows one thing most clearly, and that is that the Bill is called for; in fact, that its principle must be recognised. We think this fact will tend, in a great way, to facilitate the passing of the Bill. The principle being vindicated, statesmanship dictates that a hard and first line need not be adopted as to details. If the majority of those who have conceded the principle declare that a slower progress than what was originally contemplated by the Government is necessary for the subsidence of the agitation as well as for the well-being of the country, then it will be wise to accept such modifications as are suggested, consistent with principle and as are likely to give general satisfaction. True wisdom lies in such a course. And we believe our enlightened countrymen will appreciate this recommendation. If we can, without a shock to the principle, disarm the opposition which has unfortunately arisen, we must by all means support the Government of India in arriving at that arrangement.

Loke Mitra :—According to a careful analysis given by our able contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*, 192 opinions have been recorded in favour of the withdrawal. But what are the arguments that have been urged in support of such a step? None but those already reiterated and even threshed out. No doubt each writer has given his own mind from his own point of view. So that there are as many varieties of the same opinion as there are persons who have recorded their views. [illegible] district officials are indeed a class worth[illegible] the service to which they belong. If they [illegible] many virtues, they have also many failings, not the least conspicuous of their defects in [illegible] inability to see any in the average [illegible]. Dismissing, then, the opinions of these district [illegible]cials and others who are for nothing but the w[illegible]drawal of the Bill, we may safely pay attention [illegible] the more sober ones recorded by the 118 who are [illegible] favour of the principle of the Bill, but two-thirds [illegible] whom prefer to have the measure adopted w[illegible] certain modifications. And in this respect, it is satisfactory to observe that save the Government of Bengal and Assam, all other administrations are in accord with the policy of Lord Ripon. It must be even a source of satisfaction to our noble Viceroy that there are 45 opinions, Native and European, which are entirely in accord with his. But, much as it may be desired that this Bill should pass with as little modification as possible, we admit that the probabilities are few. It behoves the Government to make the best of the existing circumstances of the situation. For natives to demand the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, would, after the variety of opinions from men whose position and influence ought to command sufficient assent, men like Mr. Grant Duff and Sir Charles Sarjent, Justices Scott, West and Birdwood, Sir Charles Turner, and the three Judges of the N. W. Provinces, men like Sir A. Lyall and Sir James Fergusson,—we say for natives to demand the passing of the Bill as it stands, after the expressions of opinion of the men named above, would be unreasonable and impolitic. We are of opinion that natives would commit political suicide if they raise an unreasoning clamour for the Bill as it now stands after the opinions that have been elicited. We ought to be content, with the modicum of reform which the Viceroy may now accord, leaving it to a more favourable opportunity, when less selfish and unjust and even narrow views prevail in the world of Anglo-Indians, for the remaining instalment which will have now to be abandoned. There will, however, be enough time between this and November to say our say as to the value of the modifications which the Government may now put forward.

THE FALSE CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Indian Spectator* :—The latest scare about a 'cooked' telegram to London meets with a more ludicrous fate than any of the others that exploded soon after starting. Before the rumour last week had scarcely time to spread it was contradicted; in fact, it carried its own condemnation. No man in his senses could swallow such an outrageous canard; and the Government of India did well to treat it with silent contempt. We do not happen to be in the confidence of Reuter's agent at Simla, but whether he was guilty of an oversight or worse, those English (!) papers which, in servile obedience to wire-pullers behind, could stoop so low as even to think of incriminating any member of the Government, have forfeited their claim to honourable citizenship. It is lucky for them that they live under a Government that can afford to be magnanimous. The malignance with which two journals at least, have followed the progress of the Bill is really reprehensible. But to remonstrate with such writers is to give them undue importance.

THE BOMBAY BANK DEFALCATIONS.

Fresh defalcations, and this time at the Bombay Bank. The Parsee Shroff and the other Parsee will have to answer for their sins. But what are we to think of the system of check and supervision which makes such peculations possible? These exposures bear out our repeated contention that public business in Bombay is conducted in a loose and haphazard manner.—*Indian Spectator.*

PARSEE PHILANTHROPHY.

The *Rast Goftar* gives another instance of a Parsee family coming to the rescue of a foreigner in distress. A few days ago a well-known European gentleman of this city while proceeding along Chowpatty-road was suddenly overtaken by an attack of heart-disease. He was lying helpless on the front steps of Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash's house when the latter gentleman's daughter who was alone, in the house took the suffering gentleman into the house with the assistance of servants and rendering immediate help sent for her father who at once sent for the European Medical man who usually attended the sufferer. The doctor on arrival pronounced the case to be serious and suggested that any attempt at removal of the patient would be injurious. Hereupon Mr. Dubash readily undertook to nurse the patient as long as it was necessary. The patient's bedside was cautiously watched the whole night by all the members of Mr. Dubash's family. In the morning the action of the heart was restored and the grateful patient was removed to the Camballa Hotel.

THE WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held at noon last Saturday, at the offices of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding.

The only business before the meeting was the confirmation of the following special resolutions, passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 16th August last; which the chairman proposed and Mr. M. Pestonjee Gadialli seconded :—

"That the Wynaad Gold Mining Company Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882." "That Major Chas. H. Strutt, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Tullockchund Manechund, and Mr. Chas. H. B. Forbes be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators of the said Company, and that their remuneration be the sum of Rupees five each." "That every power which could be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by each one of them severally." "That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over to the "Wynaad Planting Company, Limited," a Joint Stock Company formed and registered, or about to be formed and registered, at Bombay, under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, with Limited Liability, and with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,00,000, divided into 40,000 shares of Rs. 2-8 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, of the said Wynaad Gold Mining Company, Limited, including (*inter alia*) all rights and royalties, mines, minerals, machinery,

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stock-in-trade, and all other assets and effects whatsoever of the said Company, such sale and transfer being subject nevertheless to the performance, payment, and discharge by the said Wynaad Planting Company, Limited, of all contracts, debts, and liabilities of the said Wynaad Gold Mining Company, Limited, which shall remain unperformed and undischarged at the commencement of the liquidation of the said Wynaad Gold Mining Company, Limited; and to receive as the consideration or part of the consideration for such sale and transfer the certificates for so many shares of the said Wynaad Planting Company, Limited, respectively, fully paid up as may be necessary or required for distribution amongst the persons who at the date of the commencement of the winding up shall be Shareholders of the said Wynaad Gold Mining Company, Limited, in such manner as that every holder of a fully paid up share of the said Wynaad Gold Mining Company, Limited, shall receive one fully paid up share of the said Wynaad Planting Company, Limited, and that subject as aforesaid the said sale and transfer may be carried out by the Liquidators in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as to them may seem advisable." "That the Liquidators shall have all powers given to Liquidators by Section 201 of, or otherwise, by, the Indian Companies' Act."

THE SCOTCH MISSION DEFAMATION. CASE.

ON Tuesday, Mr. Trevelyan commenced his address this morning in the following terms:—He said that he should endeavour to be as brief as he could in opening the case, because it had already taken up a large share of his Lordship's time, this being the tweith day of its hearing.

Norris, J.—I wish to ask Mr. Hastie one question. Is there any entry in the minute book of the Corresponding Board Committee which shows that the memorandum was submitted to the Committee before you sent it to Scotland?

Mr. Hastie.—Yes my Lord. There is a minute.

Mr. Gasper.—I shall show the minute to your Lordship afterwards.

Mr. Trevelyan continued.—There was no question that the defendant, in writing these libels, was actuated by malice pure and simple, and no reasonable man could think that Mr. Hastie was actuated by any pure motive at all. From 1879 to 1882 he had been at constant war with Miss Pigott, fighting with her from the time he came out to India, and matters were stated in his own handwriting which showed clearly that he had a very strong feeling against her, a feeling which culminated in his compiling those letters and sending them to England. He would call the persons whose characters had been attacked, and he was instructed that they would deny absolutely all the matters which had been urged against them. It was no light thing to attack people in their position. Miss Pigott was a lady who was born in 1837 she was now about 46 years old, and had spent the greater part of that time in mission work, having been since 1870 actually occupied in the Scotch mission. She had during that time enjoyed the perfect approval of the heads of her Church here, and it appeared from a report made by Mr. MacAllister Thomson, the pastor of the Kirk here, in 1878, she was held in the highest possible estimation by him. This report was known to Mr. Hastie because it was made by Mr. Thomson in a speech at a meeting at which Mr. Hastie was present. He would quote this report to prove that up to the time that Mr. Hastie came out to this country, not a breadth of slarder had ever been blown against her reputation or character in the smallest degree, and it was not till he came out that any body said a single word against her. It was not till Mr. Hastie conceived the idea of making Miss Pigott subordinate to him that difficulties arose. That was a circumstance Mr. Trevelyan asked his Lordship to take into consideration with reference to the value of the evidence in this case, and especially with reference to the value of the evidence since 1879. Another matter was the difficult position of the plaintiff, because, she had now to meet charges brought against her for the first time simply on statements made by Mr. Hastie in reference to all sorts of matters raked up against her, and which she was suddenly called on to meet. Plaintiff's evidence was available, and as far as possible that evidence would be given to meet these charges. As to Mr. Fish's evidence, he would suggest as one of the means of examining that evidence, that Mr. Hastie was Mr. Fish's superior in the General Assembly's Institution, his constant friend and a man who was always with him. Mr. Wilson was a gentleman whose character was as much at stake as Miss Pigot's, and he was a gentleman as much under Mr. Hastie as Mr. Fish; he was head of all the Missionary Professors, and Mr. Fish was subordinate to him. If these charges were true, the result would be that Mr. Wilson would lose his place, and Mr. Fish would come in as a matter of course. Then there was the relationship between Mr. Fish and Mr. Hastie. With regard to malice there were many considerations in the case shewing this. There was the incident of Mr. Hastie, this Reverend and Godly Professor, going to Mr. Steele and calling this Lady a W——. Then there was another very strong circumstances, that Mr. Hastie had not proved all the charges he had made, that in itself was evidence of malice. The disputes arose from the very moment that Mr. Hastie arrived. He was malicious beyond all manner of doubt. The disputes between plaintiff and defendant were unquestionably evidence of malice; everything negatived a pure motive in forwarding and publishing the libels. The way in which they were circulated, repeated, the re-assertion of them and the way in which they were set afloat and brought about, were all evidence of malice. He was under the impression that Miss Pigott was hostile to his appointment, so he arrived in this country embittered against her. That he was a man who would be embittered by circumstances of this kind, was abundantly clear when it was found that he charged others and prominent members of the Scotch Church with perverting the truth; when it was found that he was charging ladies with being incapable of seeing what was true, wantonly attacking not only Miss Pigott, Mr. Wilson, Kalicharan Bannerjee and others, but also those ladies in Scotland. One could exactly see what his mind was, how mere trifles made him vindictive; how he cherished, and nursed all sorts of complaints against Miss Pigott, magnifying them, keeping them all back, waiting to bring them forward till a chance occurred to put an end to her character. He tried to bring her under his thumb, so that when she was under his thumb, he might crush her. That was obviously his sole object. The letter written in March 1879 showed clearly the state of temper he was in. He wrote that he was a proud man, and when a proud man was hundred he became malicious. That was what it came to in this case. His conduct at the beginning had been dictated purely by personal vanity. There was another circumstance in 1880 which showed the working of his mind, and it was with regard to the invitation to the prize distribution. He was annoyed at the prominence which Mr. Robertson had at the distribution; that even annoyed him, so petty were the things which annoyed him. His conduct was overbearing in the extreme. Even at that time, when he was on good terms with the plaintiff, he had malice in his mind. He was aware that Miss Pigott had completely succeeded in disposing of the attempt made by him, to get hold of her mission. He wrote, "I have spoken and even written severely of you; it was in self-defence and justification." Then comes the dispute with Kalicharan Bannerjee. He knew that Kalicharan was a friend of Miss Pigott's, and he had the impudence to dictate to her what she was to do with reference to him, insisting on his exclusion from her house. This interdict was put forward as one of the justifications for the libels. This was proof that there was venom in this man's mind against both these people. He described Kalicharan as the writer of insulting articles, and he was not likely to look with brotherly love on a man who had written insulting articles about him. Then there was the difference in one of these letters between the Missionary and the Baboo. Remarking on Mr. Wilson of the Free Church, he wrote of him "he showed himself entirely lacking in candour and even in reverence for truth before I left him." These were epithets which Mr. Trevelyan asked the Court to apply to some one else. All this evidence was not dependent on doubtful testimony, but on the man's own writing. He then wrote to Kalicharan referring to the use of the horsewhip. Mr. Trevelyan dared say that Mr. Hastie would have used it if he dared. He again wrote "This Ladies' Mission is an integral part of the mission." This was a deliberate falsehood. Referring to the charges made by Miss Smail against Miss Pigott, Mr. Trevelyan apprehended that from all the facts of the case it was more than probable that it was at Mr. Hastie's instigation that these charges were made. Immediately after she came out, disagreements between her and Miss Pigott arose, and there was no evidence that there was anything which Miss Pigott did which led to these disagreements. His difference with her arose merely on constitutional grounds. With regard to the sending of those letters, Mr. Trevelyan was certain that if Mr. Hastie had been in earnest when he advised her not to send them to England she would never have sent them. If when Miss Smail wrote, Mr. Hastie knew of these charges, surely it was his duty then to have sent them. There was a great deal in what he said which was absolute falsehood. There were many statements in the memorandum which were false, and the Court saw how lame many of his explanations were. It was then to be assumed that all this time he wanted to get rid of Miss Pigott at all hazards. At that time it was clear that he did not know a single thing in regard to Miss Pigott except what was in those letters. If he was speaking the truth he was dishonest and dishonorable, and forgetful of his duty was a minister completely. He was willing when the libellous letters were written, to take her back, to allow her to work among the Zenanas on condition that she was subordinate to him. Miss Smail's letter then went home, and Miss Pigott went home to reply to the charges. Mr. Hastie then determined that he would send something home which would make things worse for her. So this memorandum of May was sent home. Even that memorandum showed that he was willing to get Miss Pigott back in subordination to him. Another consideration in asking Miss Smail to wait before sending her letter home was that he wanted time to compose this valuable memorandum. He wrote in that that he had been personally abused and insulted by the members of the female mission, and then came that extraordinary portion of that memorandum, that, although he knew how bad Miss Pigott was, he was "willing to co-operate with her and help her in her work." That showed that he did not believe Miss Smail's statements against Miss Pigott, and he thought that this was a magnificent opportunity of trying to get hold of Miss Pigott's work. Mr. Trevelyan then went on to characterise the memorandum. The writer of that Mr. Hastie, was a clergyman lacking in the two essential principles of Truth and Christianity, the two elements which one would always expect to find in all clergymen. Christian feeling seemed to be specially absent from his mind; a gentleman was capable of writing that document and of making statements referring to prominent members of his Church simply because they ventured to differ in opinion with him, was capable of anything, capable of going into the witness box and speaking untruths; capable of suborning witnesses; and incapable of conceiving the principles of morality. This was most conclusive evidence of his malicious vindictive nature. The whole memorandum showed the general maliciousness of the man's mind. In another letter he called Miss Pigott, "an illegitimate half caste." This was a malicious falsehood. He stated that that information was given by Biprochand Chuckerbutty, and this man denied telling him that; one of these men was lying, and judging from the way the memorandum was written, Biprochand was certainly telling the truth. He would now draw the Court's attention to the libels. It was clear when one came to look at them, that they were untrue. Cruelty was alleged. It was probable that one of the girls had been chastised, but was it possible to carry on a large school like that without some sort of chastisement? The school was in some sense a reformatory school, and some of the children there no doubt required to be broken in, and Miss Pigott rightly or wrongly, struck some of them. One of the girls who had been examined and struck went to the length of saying that she had been very kindly treated. Then there was the libel that Miss Pigott "betrayed her trust and undermined the Church." How this undermining the Church was effected, did not appear except from those social gatherings. Then there was the reference to the poor Burmese lady, at which no evidence had been given. Then there was Mrs. Augier's letter of "ever so many disgraceful things." What these were one did not know. Then "all this will lead our children to learn shamelessness and vice." There was not a particle of evidence about that; the only evidence being the singing of an obscene song by Mrs. Mookerjee's child, for which she was corrected. Mrs. Augier again wrote "others, too, look upon this not as a school but a ——." The suggestion was that the school was a brothel. There was no evidence whatever of that. Then there was the reference to Kalicharan Bannerjee getting good dinners and soup. Nothing had been proved about soup, and in reference to the dinners there was nothing serious in that. Mrs. Olliver stated that the children were badly clothed. Miss Pigott could only clothe the children according to her finances, and Mr. Trevelyan believed there were not many people here who complained about wearing horse blankets. Miss Pigott stood in a very difficult position with reference to these charges. All those ridiculous charges in reference to the Barrackpore Park and Mr. Steel's house, and Kalicharan Bannerjee were made at a time when Mr. Hastie's mind was prepared to receive anything against Kalicharan. With reference to the Park incident, there were two accounts of it. Mr. Hastie said they were close together, and Miss Leslie said that they were back to back. This incident was in the presence of a large number of people, and was it likely that a lady in a position of Miss Pigott would have been so barefaced as to have practiced these endearments under such circumstances? If it had not been for Mr. Fish's evidence there would be nothing in the case. Miss Pigott was 46, and Mr. Wilson 47, and an old friend of hers, and Mr. Trevelyan did not know that there was any great harm in her leaning against a gentleman whom she had known so long. Nobody else thought it was improper except Mr. Hastie. This case he submitted must be proved as clearly as a suit for divorce, and he would ask the Court to consider whether any jury in the world, on evidence like this would say that adultery had been committed. Then consider Mr. Fish's conduct. He went to see Miss Pigott off. He dined with her two or three times before she left. He would not admit this, but he would not deny it. Then there was his going about with the defendant getting up evidence. Then there was a most curious coincidence about dates.—Mr. Hastie's cross-examination finished on Thursday, and on Friday in the afternoon, this story is told to the attornies for the first time. Mr. Fish was not called in the first instance to prove this, and Mr. Hastie did not know a word about it. This dirty story was their trump card. Mr. Fish allowed the election of Mr. Mr. Wilson as Clerk of Sessions, knowing what he had done. If Mr. Fish had really seen what he detailed, he must have told Mr. Hastie about it long before, knowing that Mr. Hastie was anxious to remove Miss Pigott from her position. Then his motive must not be forgotten—it was to assist Mr. Hastie and his own promotion. He lived with him ate with him and constantly communicated with him on all occasions. Mr. Trevelyan would prove that there were two others present, Mr. Wetherall and Nitogopal. The story given by Mr. Fish was sprung on them by surprise and no opportunity was given to meet it, but some evidence would be given about it. Mr. Wilson's character must also be considered. In considering Mr. Fish's evidence, one curious circumstance was the barefaced way in which every thing was done. That showed that these were acts which were capable of a double interpretation. Looked at from one end of the glass they were innocent, from the other they were just the reverse. Was it conceivable that two persons between whom there was this guilty intercourse, would not have felt ashamed of being discovered together in these doubtful positions? Another fact must not be forgotten. These circumstances were not in Mr. Hastie's mind when he made those libels. There was then nothing but the scene in the Barrackpore Park, and the incident at Mr. Steele's. What was there wrong in a lady putting her legs up on the sofa? Beyond Mr. Fish's evidence there was absolutely nothing in this case. With reference to Miss Pigott's conduct in Amherst Street, he would ask the Court whether any jury in their senses would believe the woman who told that story. There was no truth in the story that there was a third room in that house. Mrs. Palmer stated that Miss Pigott was in that house in 1876. As a matter of fact she left India in 1875 and came back in 1876. The impropriety suggested by the story was that Dr. Chunder's wife and daughter were there; that they left him to commit this impropriety and that they then returned. Surely this was asking the Court to believe a good deal, especially when nothing was said to any body about it. Besides, the Bytakhana was the most public room in the house, and on this evidence it was impossible to ask the Court to convict Chunder Chuckerbutty of adultery. Then again the most public places were always strangely selected for these improprieties. Whenever there was corroboration required, again, strangely there was none given. Directly there was any corroboration the proof of it was wanting. Another strange fact was that with all these improprieties, no clothing was ever disarranged. The intrigues, if true, must have been going on for some years. Other people slept in Miss Pigott's room besides herself, and people was constantly coming in and out of it. Was it possible there should not have been any evidence given of other persons who could have stated a little more distinctly what had been done? There was not one who had seen the two people together in that room. These two people could not always have been so circumspect as not to have been seen by others. The whole truth was that Mr. Hastie was anxious to get rid of Miss Pigott at any price. Even, the servants could have spoken to something, and they were not called. There was no evidence even of the door being locked. How was Miss Pigott to have known that a teacher had been dismissed for immoral conduct. She might have been told about it afterwards, but if the woman had properly conducted herself she could not be turned away. All that Miss Pigott had done was to give her a chance. If a person had at one time made a false step, that was no reason why she should be ruined for life. Mr. Trevelyan would be able to prove that this teacher had gone to Miss Pigot with a letter of recommendation from a clergyman. It was quite apparent that Mr. Hastie was fully actuated by malice in every thing he had done. If Mr. Fish's evidence was to be accepted that was as bad a circumstance as could be made against the plaintiff. There was a good deal to be said with reference to that evidence. Judging from the way in which the incident was related, it was impossible to believe it. Mr. Trevelyan did not know from what stock these Missionaries came. Probably they came from the lower classes in Scotland and were not recruited from the gentry in Scotland. Mr. Fish was only a lay missionary, and stood in a very different position from an ordained Minister.

His Lordship.—It was the twelve extremely poor despised men who first preached Christianity.

Mr. Trevelyan well understood that. Probably he should not have made such a remark, but he was induced to make it from Mr. Fish's statement being so utterly inconsistent with his conduct. What he had stated he had seen was so improbable that it was impossible to believe it. Mr. Trevelyan would be the last person to speak disparagingly of a man, because he was not descended from the gentry in Scotland. No doubt, all that Mr. Fish had stated was under the obligation of an oath. The obligation of an oath did not bind every body to tell the truth.

His Lordship observed that it was more reasonable to believe that Mr. Fish had told the truth than that he had deliberately invented all that he had stated he had seen.

Mr. Trevelyan was quite aware that it was somewhat difficult to believe that a person would invent a story of that kind, and were it not for the close friendship that there was between Mr. Fish and Mr. Hastie, he certainly would hesitate to say that the statement was an invention. If the person had been some other Missionary, he should be inclined to believe it, but having regard to the utterly inconsistent and improbable character of the story, that a person could be so depraved as to do such an act in the presence of another, he was inclined to the conviction that the whole story was untrue. If it were true, how was it that such evidence was not adduced till the very last moment. The fact of the matter was, that, finding the evidence that had been given, was insufficient to support the defence. Mr. Fish was called. The most depraved woman, lost to all sense of decency, would not have been guilty of the act which Mr. Fish had alleged against Miss Pigott, while the former was present. Mr. Wilson was Mr. Fish's superior, and was it at all likely that after the incident mentioned, he would retire into the bedroom with Miss Pigott. Surely if the parties really intended to do what was alleged against them, they would not have chosen such an occassion. What was to prevent their leaving the place and going elsewhere. The thing was so utterly improbable. Mr. Fish was not a child. He was at that time over 30 years of age; was it at all likely that Miss Pigot and Mr. Wilson would have so far forgotten themselves as to behave in an indecent manner before Mr. Fish. It was his intention to call Mr. Wilson. Then there was a rather curious circumstance to which he must direct attention. How was it that the defence had not called Mrs. Ellis, who was the most competent person to have spoken about Miss Pigott's conduct with Kalicharan Bannerjee. There was good reason for not calling Mrs. Tremearne as that lady was not in Calcutta, but why was Mrs. Ellis not called. Apart from Mr. Fish's evidence, the Court was completely left in the dark as to what the charges were against Miss Pigott. The defence ought to have proved all the charges that had been brought against Miss Pigott, but they had utterly failed in doing so. It was very difficult for Miss Pigott to adduce evidence to rebut the statement made by Mr. Fish, as that evidence was so unexpectedly brought in.

His Lordship thought the only two witnesses Mr. Trevelyan could get the rebut that evidence would be Mr. Wilson and Miss Pigott.

Mr. Trevelyan said that he certainly would have to call them. The prosecution had not the remotest idea that Mr. Fish was to be called to give such evidence.

His Lordship had no doubt that there was a difficulty in Mr. Trevelyan's way. Learned Counsel appeared to have pitch forked the evidence. Some allusion ought to have been made, in common courtesy to such evidence.

Mr. Gasper would beg his Lordship not to make any remarks on that point until he had heard him. There was much to be said on that subject.

The following witness was then called and examined by Mr. O'Kinealy:—

MR. WILSON'S EVIDENCE.

JAMES WILSON.—I am senior lay Missionary in the Church of Scotland. I am a professor of the General Assembly's Institute, and have been connected with the mission since February 1863. I remember when Mr. Hastie came to Calcutta. He came out as Principal of the Free Church Institution. I was officiating for him. I had hoped to get the *pucca* appointment. Mr. Hastie got ill in Mr. Steele's house. I remember his getting ill with cholera. I heard at a prayer meeting that he was taken ill. I went to the house to hear later news. Mr. Steele early in the morning sent his carriage with a letter to me; I went there and stayed for four days. I simply lived there in case of any crisis intervening. Miss Pigott was also there to nurse Mr. Hastie. There was another nurse who attended upon him. Miss Sharpe. Miss Pigott took the night duty. When Miss Pigott went to nurse Mr. Hastie I was at my own house. When I went to Mr. Steele's, she was there; she was there up to the following Monday. I never went to Mr. Hastie's room at night, that is after 10 o'clock. Nothing of this kind happened as described in Mrs. Briggs' (Miss Sharpe's) evidence. Miss Pigott whispered, because we were in a sick chamber. Between the Thursday and the Monday no impropriety of any kind happened between me and Miss Pigott. My wife had charge of the Orphanage for about 3½ years. I went to the Orphanage frequently, partly on account of the interest I had in the Orphanage and partly on account of my friendship for Miss Pigott. I remember about this time there was a small dinner party at Mr. Steele's. It was two days after the return of the book to Mr. Hastie. I observed Mr. Hastie was very silent. After dinner we went into the drawing room. I don't know what you mean by anything peculiar occurring while we were there. (Evidence of Mr. Hastie read to the witness about Miss Pigott throwing her feet on the sofa.) She laid herself upon the sofa; that she flung her legs is utter exaggeration. Miss Pigott drove me home that night to Cornwallis' Square, to the General Assembly's Institute. On that evening I was struck by Miss Pigott's vivacity. I thought it was an antidote for the other side. The manner of her conversation was not unladylike. I remember a picnic being given in the Barrackpore Park. I and my brother contributed towards it. It was in a Hindu holiday about the end of January 1879. There were myself, my brother, Miss Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Edwards, Miss Falkner, now Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Tremearne, the Orphans and the teachers. We got to Barrackpore about midday. We were under a banyan tree. We remained there until tiffin. There might have been one or two straggling about the place, but the majority were seated under the tree. Mr. Hastie was also seated with us. We were enjoying the freedom of a picnic. (Mr. Hastie's evidence about the witness' head reclining on Miss Pigott.) I remember the circumstance. Not being used to sitting on the ground, it was suggested that we should sit back to back. It was not suggested by Mr. Hastie, but by some. Mr. Hastie had his back to the right shoulder of Miss Pigott. (Laughter.) After tiffin the company dispersed through the Park, walked a short distance with Mrs. Edwards, his children and Miss Pigott, all together, then set down under a tree. Mr. Hastie was at that time walking through the grounds. This was between 2 and 3 o'clock. We broke up by 5 o'clock, returned to town by train, the children returning to the Orphanage. On one occasion, after the pic-nic, I called at the Orphanage one afternoon, and Miss Pigott being unwell, I was admitted into her bedroom, I may call it more than a bed-room. She was lying on the bed, and Mr. Hastie came in for a few minutes—this was about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Hastie was preceded by the durwan, when he followed close on his heels into the room, where we were; but finding it not a public room, he retired into the drawing-room where I followed him. There was no previous conversation between us. I then followed and found him in the drawing-room, and told him at Miss Pigott's request that she would come to him presently. I then kept her company till she came out, about 10 minutes. I retired leaving them together. I knew some of the Orphanage teachers. There was no Mrs. Faulkner there. The lady of that name I saw yesterday in this Court but never remember seeing her there; her statement concerning myself and Miss Pigott being seen by her in the latter's bed room is untrue. There are not two windows to the room in question there was nothing of the kind in February' 72, nor has Miss Pigott ever combed or brushed my hair there or in any place other than there. Mr. Fish came in February 1880, I left India in February 1879, and returned the same month in 1881; the 22nd and 21st of the month respectively. Mr. Fish was here then. As the Junior Professor of English he might have been termed my assistant, as we both taught the same subjects. I lived in my old room above the institution. In 1881 I remember having gone many times to the orphanage. Mr. Fish sometimes accompanied me. There was a distribution of prizes at the General Assembly's Intitution in 1879 April—invitations are sent out. Mr. Fish and I were addressing the envelopes; one was addressed to Miss Pigott which was not sent as Mr. Hastie, seeing it, had forbidden its issue. So far as I remember there was a distribution of prizes at the Orphanage on the 23rd of March. Mr. Fish and I went to prepare the list of prizes prior to it. On arrival we sat down at the large round table in the verandah, and Miss Pigott produced a large sheets as the material we were to work at, containing the marks according to which the prize list was to be made out. We then sat to work Mr. Wetheral looked in at about dusk, we having gone in the afternoon. Mr. Wetheral is the treasurer of the ladies committee, and has gone to England—he went in 1882. Nettogopal Mookerjee, a convert, was also there assisting at the same work. We were there till 8 o'clock. I have read the account of what Mr. Fish has said about the conduct of Miss Pigott and myself on that occasion, and there is no truth whatever in it, either as regards that occasion on any other. I never left the table that day. Mr. Wetheral left before us, but Nittogopal left about the same time as Mr. Fish and myself, I believe we left together. I had been keeping a diary about that period. The day in question was Tuesday. The next day, Wednesday, Mr. Fish drove me in his buggy to the prayer meeting at St. Andrew's Church, and on the next day he and I again went to the Orphanage, but I can't mention the time; it is mentioned in the diary as simply a call.

His Lordship.—I should like to see the diary not from curiosity, but simply to see the mode of entry.

The Witness continued.—On the 1st of April I was at the Orphanage, and went with Mr. Fish to the distribution. Before proceedings had commenced, a photograph of the building was taken from the back, including the children, myself and Mr. Fish. There was a distribution of dolls to the children of certain schools at the Orphanage, at which Mr. F. and I were present. I remember dining with Miss Pigott on the 20th of April with several people, Fish and my brother included; also on the 23rd with Fish and Valentine in company. Again on the 23rd May at prayer meeting with Mr. Fish in Bob's gharry. Bob is my brother. On May 11th, I dined at Miss Pigott's, a large company, including Bob and Fish. On the 13th May drove out with Fish, and after dinner, went with Fish to see Miss Pigott off at the Howrah Station *en route* for England. The intimacy during and after the month of May was of the most cordial kind. Fish's account of the occurences of the December 1881 is correct so far as our going together, but on our first arrival in the forenoon, I remember going into Miss Pigott's office room. Mr. Wetheral had called for accounts of two previous years, which I had promised to copy out. This I conjecture, but I have no recollection. As to the beer, I could not drink the quantity; but I had tiffin and a little beer with it. About my directing Mr. Fish's attention to a piece of ornamental wood, &c. I do not recollect, nor did I say to him that she had given me too much beer and rendered me unfit for work, nor did I commit any act of impropriety with Miss Pigott, nor did I refer to the wood to hide my confusion. Miss Pigott did call on me several times at the General Assembly's Institution. By "several" I mean a dozen times or so. She came up to my steps in a gharry, and I came down and spoke to her, and it was only on one occasion that she came up to me, on the 12th May, with some books of the classes I had undertaken to teach during her absence, and to explain about them. This fact is mentioned in my diary (reads it). In 1883, March 20th, I was appointed clerk of the Kirk Sessions, which I still am. My intimacy with Fish, though formerly cordial, is not so now. It terminated in March last, after he had been to the Orphanage to collect evidence in this suit, and his questions were directed as if to involve me in it. No kind of familiarity that should not have occurred between any woman and a man in my position has ever taken place between Miss Pigott and myself. I remember Mr. Fish coming to my room late one evening, saying something like "this suit is to go on after all," and he seemed put out by it, and said "for one thing, it is not Mr. Hastie that will suffer." I understood this to refer to Miss Pigott. I followed him to his room and asked him to tell me more, and as to whether I should be brought in. He said—No. I asked because I knew Mr. Hastie's character, aud that he would not scruple to drag my name into it if he could reach Miss Pigott by its means, not withstanding our friendship. At this time Miss Pigott was not in Calcutta. I came away then and had no further conversation. I don't remember the date, but it was in the preceding part of the same week.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gasper.—I keep a diary now. The entry under the 22nd April about Fish and me dining with Miss Pigott does not seem out of place. I have observed it, reaches the red line.

Mr. Gasper here pointed out that in the entry under the 11th May, in the names of the persons who were at dinner with Miss Pigott on that day, a peculiarity occurs. There was a comma after each name until the last, Mrs. King, where there had been a full stop once, which now shows a comma corrected, and the names Fish and Bob follow after. The same as regards the 20th April and that of the 23rd April which seems to be in two different hands, one in ordinary and the other in sloping characters.

Witness explained by saying that that was the case. As regards the two first dates the names following the full stop and the dash were after thoughts, for they represented those who were of the house, his brother and his dearest friend. The difference in the writing was owing to the same cause, and the names were perhaps added in an altered position of the hand to the back.

To Mr. Gasper in continuation.—I first showed this diary this morning to Mr. Carruthers. I have several times been for a drive with Miss Pigott. I do not remember the first occasion of my doing so. I do not remembers previous to 1879, but I cannot recall any previous occasion on which I drove with Miss Pigott alone. Yes, I did once before, on the occasion of the Barrackpore pic-nic. We got to the station here at about 6 o'clock and drove to Mr. Steele's house, and then I returned home; but not to my knowledge with Miss Pigott. Q. was then living in the same compound as Mr. Hastie at the same house. I believe Mr. Hastie had the use of Mr. Steele's gharry. Miss Pigott dropped me first. This would be about twenty minutes further driving for her, but it would tell less on the horses. I may have been out about ten different times with her. I was at an examination once, once at a lecture by Mr. Cook, again I have been out with her looking for furniture. I have also been driven home part of the way by Miss Pigott. My brother and Mr. Robson were following in my gharry, and I got out when our roads diverged. I have been to the Sobabazar Rajbari, to a nautch, in my gharry. Miss Pigott went with Miss Taylor. We returned pretty late. I have, I suppose, been into Miss Pigott's bed-room about 50 times, but never alone. On the occasion of the durwan announcing Mr. Hastie to myself and Miss Pigott, Mrs. Tremearne was there. Whenever I went there, I sent up my card or my name, on that occasion I cannot say which. I was never alone in the room, not even for a minute. Mrs. Tremearne was in the room all the time on that occasion, and I was there only 10 minutes. I have never been in her room when she has been ill; before that I have been in Miss Pigott's bath-room, and have washed my hands there, and once in January 1882 changed my dress twice for evening costume. Miss Smail was employed there at the time. I heard of this from Mr. MacDougal Clarke; he mentioned the matter about the time the defamatory letters came into existence, and he said that certain circles were making a talk about it. I have never done this in any other unmarried ladies' bed-room before. I remember the time alluded to by Mr. Fish about the tiffin, beer, &c. Mr. Fish did go between 11 and 12 in the forenoon to examine the girls. Mr. Fish went to his work, and I went to my work, which I suppose was the copying of 2 years' accounts, but I cannot swear to it. This would be in the office room next the drawing room but I can't say whether the door was open or shut. Miss Pigott was moving about between that room,—the bed-room, and the drawing-room. I did not see any body else in the ante-room or in the drawing-room. I can't see the bed-room, so can't speak as to any body being there. I could only see a part of it, but I don't remember seeing any one there or in the drawing-room. I was occupied in writing from my arrival to tiffin time, during which I had some beer, but I certainly could not have imbibed the quantity stated; had I taken it, it might have effected me. I don't recollect talking any thing more, but I would not swear I did not take any whiskey.

To His Lordship.—We certainly did not place a man outside the door to see that no one disturbed us. The precaution was not needed.

To Mr. Gasper.—The latest hour that I have been at Miss Pigott's has been 11 or 11-30. On the latest occasion I was waiting there for a box to be packed for despatch to England.

To the Court.—On the latest occasion I was there till 11-30 with Mr. Wetheral, my brother and some others.

To Mr. Gasper.—The latest hour that I have been alone with Miss Pigott has been 10 o'clock, talking. I have dined with her about twice a week, and sometimes alone with her in the drawing-room; on the occasion of the tiffin referred to, I don't recollect drawing Mr. Fish's attention to the ornamental piece of wood, nor, will I swear that I did not tell Miss Pigott that she had given me too much beer. Of course, if I had not taken the beer, there would have been no occasion to say any thing of the sort of Miss Pigott, and I do not recollect using the words ascribed to me. I will not swear that the door was not closed, nor will I swear that the durwan did not know. I have no recollection whatever of that occurrence, as I have told you from the beginning when the marks were being computed. I can't say when I was seated on a bench or on a chair. There was a bench there then, and there is one there now, I don't recollect Miss Pigott sitting near me. She has placed her hand on my neck, my head or my arm. For instance, if I was seated doing something, she might have come up and drawn my attention so. She has never placed her hand in the position described; but I will not swear to the thigh. I know Miss Pigott went out in a brougham to Mr. Steele with the box I mentioned. She had to go because her presence was necessary to secure the despatch of the box. I never in my life have driven to the Great Eastern with Miss Pigott. I have never been into Miss Pigott's bed-room after ten o'clock, but on the occasion of social gatherings, but I will not swear to it. Miss Pigott may perhaps have come in after I had done washing my hands, and I used any combs and brushes, they must have been Miss Pigott's, but I swear she never brushed my hair for me. I and Miss Pigott have never returned from a drive as late as 8 o'clock. We would on occasion be back to dinner. I asked Mr. Fish if I should be drawn into his case, knowing that my intense, warm friendship for Miss Pigott would be likely to subject me to it. My wife, in her letters, hinted that I might be drawn into the case. Miss Pigott placing her hand on my thigh was never the subject of any thing disagreable between me and my wife, nor have I known the matter as a public talk. I saw Kali Charan at Miss Pigott's before going on furlough. It was in February 1878, then at the subsequent social gatherings. I never saw Kali Charan at the Orphanage, but on the occasion of the social gatherings. Then, and since my return from furlough I have seen him on ten other occasions. I went to Mr. Hastie at Mr. Steele's house on Thursday when he was ill, and he was supposed to be in danger, and returned on Monday. I remained because I was asked by Mr. Steele to remain. I suppose as the person most interested in Mr. Hastie. This was during the vacation, and I went home some time in the course of every day. I was never asked into Mr. Hastie's bed-room, nor do I remember being there after dark with Miss Pigott alone. It was in April last only that I heard all this about Mr. Steele's from my brother, but I never had any conversation with Mr. Steele himself. I was informed that Mr. Steele had invited Miss Pigott to be at his house to attend to Mr. Hastie. I do not know whether Miss Pigott had attended any case as serious as this previously. As a matter of fact Mr. Hastie and I have, up to lately, got on every well officially, and he has been kind and polite to me, and has, mentioned me kindly in public, and did conduce to making me a fellow of the University. I have sometimes narrated little stories such as gentlemen, even Missionaries, narrate when alone. I have not mentioned any traversities or *bon mots*, on Bible stories that I can think of I have no belief when I have no facts before me. I can't say that I have not, I may have said "It is a pity that the good times are gone by when Sarah said to Abraham:—Go in unto my maid." I may have said it in jest. Its saying depends upon the manner and occasion of saying. I have not so joked habitually. Occasionally I may have, so did others, even Hastie. I know that a certain native Missionary's wife was said to be pregnant and it turned out a myth. I believe the fact of preguancy was told me by Mr. Hastie. I am not sure now; I have no recollection that I heard it from Miss Pigott, but will not swear that she did not tell me; she may have done so. For instance when mentioning the names of the parties, for it was a peculiar marriage, and the matter may have come forward, and I think there would be nothing indecent in it about the mythical termination of the event. I may have inferred it, say from the conversation of the husband himself. I remember the porter's saliloquy in Macbeth, but don't remember remarking on it nor have I enquired why I was stopped from giving Bible lessons. I remember the Orphanage a girls getting fits at one time, and many people suggested things. I did also. At first application of cold water and afterwards the use of the Enema by Doctor's advice. I mentioned this to Mrs. Ellis, and did not think it improper or indelicate when it was necessary. Miss Pigott was not in Calcutta when Fish mentioned the matter of the case to me; she was in Serampore, where I have been to see her, staying with her about 2 hours or so. I do not recollect mentioning the matter to her; if so, it would very possibly not appear in my diary. My conversion with Mr. Fish is not in the diary, but the drives appear there as it records my movements, and these go to my wife by every mail. I have had some conversation regarding the matter of this case before this case was instituted. It was after I heard that the case was to be filed. I knew that there were some proceedings to be taken. I did try and persuade her not to proceed before and after them. Except in this matter of Miss Pigott's, Mr. Hastie has had no misunderstanding with me whatever. Regarding the sofa scene in Mr. Steel's drawing, room I have no very clear recollection after this distance of time, but I think I have it on my mind that I did see her placing herself on the sofa. The occasion not being an extraordinary one, it has not been impressed on my mind with any effect beyond the ordinary. No writing or remark of Mr. Hastie's has induced me to believe that he wished my removal from office, nor have I reason to think it of Mr. Fish. I never in my life had the slightest difference or misunderstanding with Mr. Fish till March last. On the occasion of his going to the orphanage to enquiries about me, I made no remark, as it is my way to grin and bear. When Mr. Fish said I was not likely to be in the case, I had my doubts. I thought I might be, but I did not go up to either Mr. Hastie or Mr. Fish and enquire about it, as Miss Pigott was a forbidden subject between us, and the non mention of her name the only condition of peace between us. No one ever made the remark "Oh! what a picture," on seeing Miss Pigott's hand on my shoulders; the first I heard of it was from the papers. I was present at a distribution of prizes where Miss Pigott got out of temper and expressed it; but I did not hear her say to Mr. Gillan: I shall not allow the distribution of prizes to go on unless that woman is removed," meaning Miss Smail; but I heard her use the word "If she stop." I did ask Mr. Gillan "Then why have you brought her here?" when he said "I really must go away if this goes on longer."

To Mr. Trevelyan in re-examination.—I said what I did to Mr. Gillan because it was he that brought two people together who were at logger heads, I emphasised the word Fish when I said that he had not expressed a wish for my removal, for I had, in fact, heard from Mr. Hastie that Mr. Fish was jealous of me and my position. Mr. Ellis is about 45 years of age. Mr. Hastie has also joked, and I remember some of his quips; but would rather not mention them. I don't remember any occasion on which Miss Pigott was ever in the room whilst I had come out after washing my hands. She may have come in as I was going out, but I don't remember any occasion. The bed-room was also used at social gatherings. For various purposes things were kept there, and it was the passage to the bath-room for washing our hands,—all our hands, and I may say almost every Missionary in Calcutta has been in this manner to her bed-room. I was never alone with her beyond 10 o'clock. About the nautch, I went with Miss Pigott, Miss Taylor, and my brother, and returned the same way; there was no impropriety at the nautch. To go from Mr. Steele's to my place first is shorter for the horses than to go first to Miss Pigott's and then get myself dropped. Besides the suggestion from my wife about Mr. Hastie drawing me into the case, I know of no one else mentioning it to me.

To the Court.—What I asked Miss Pigott to do was not to drop the matter altogether, but to demand a private enquiry if the opposite party were agreeable.

The Court here rose for the day.—*Englishman.*

WE have no space to-day for the evidence of Kali Charan Bannerjee, and the examination-in-chief of Miss Pigott, reported in Friday's Calcutta papers.

BENGAL.

THE FIRE IN A STEAMER ON THE HOOGHLY.—Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphs:—By the aid of the river steam fire engines the fire on board the Clan Stuart has been extinguished. The steamer has been steamed out of moorings clear of the s. s. Hazara, alongside which vessel she was berthed. The fire caused considerable alarm, and attracted many people to the riverside at Colvin's Ghat. Cargo was damaged, but the vessel's engines have received considerable damage. The fire was confined to the engine room, and originated in some kerosine oil suddenly taking fire in that portion of the hull.—*Pioneer.*

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the city of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON and ZINC-VENTILATING SHAFTS and of Cast Iron Pipes and sundry Fittings for House Connections for a portion of the new sewerage scheme.

2. The Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising:—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Schedule of Rates and Bill of Quantities.
4. Form of Tender.
5. Sketches of Castings.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to DR. T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1883.

5. The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality Sewerage Department, Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OLD BAKE HOUSE FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from Lieut.-Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., at the Old Bake House, in the Fort, (near Messrs. Rogers & Co.), for removal, a certain Building, consisting of posts, rafters, doors, windows, plank ceiling, pucka walls, tiles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 17th September, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

- 10 bales grey shirtings.
- 10 „ madapolams.
- 15 cases prints.
- 10 „ white shirtings.
- 4 „ printed checks.
- 2 packets rubies.
- 100 boxes China black tea.

On account of the concerned—

2 casts Gold & Co.'s hinges.

By order of Khoja Hurjeebhoy Jamal and on account and at the risk of Khoja Goolam Hoosein Moraj—

About 300 casks cement.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built waggonette, and any other carriages and horses that may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the executors—

The good will of the late Mrs. C. Coleman in Coleman's Family Hotel, and also the right, title, and interest in the lease of these premises, about 2½ years of which are yet unexpired.

The particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF STILTON CHEESE.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Castis Eden.

E. & Co. 1-16—16 cases, each 5 twelve-pound tins, white Stilton cheese.

17-41—25 cases, each 8 seven-pound tins, red Stilton cheese.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, close to the Cathedral.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle (first floor)—

A quantity of blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, of which full particulars will appear hereafter, and which will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th September, 1883.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RATES of SUBSCRIPTION for TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION with the Company's Central and other Exchanges have been REDUCED as follows:—

For Mercantile Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, and Mills	Rs. 200 per annum.
For Professional men, Brokers, and Shops other than Joint Stock Companies	Rs. 150 do.
For Private Residences	Rs. 100 do.

Rates for Private Lines remain unchanged.

It is anticipated that a very large number of new subscribers will be secured with this reduction.

An Exchage will shortly be opened on Malabar Hill, and the attention of Medical Professional men and Residents in that part of Bombay is directed to the advantages derived from the rapid and accurate verbal communication which the Exchange system affords. Ladies will be permitted to use the Exchange for a period of three months free of charge.

BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.
Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.
Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.
Price Rs. 450.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.
Price Rs. 650.
Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.
Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.
Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.
If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.
These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.
French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.
French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.
French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBA

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
FOR
STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,
And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement, and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are assured of receiving every satisfaction.
Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.
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ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
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RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,

GROWN AT 7,000 FEET ELEVATION, CHOWKOOREE ESTATE, KUMAON.
THE BEST TEA EVER IMPORTED TO BOMBAY AND POONA.
UNSURPASSED FOR BOUQUET AND AROMA.

Regularly supplied to Government Houses, N.-W. Provinces and Madras, and a host of Nobilities, Clubs and Messes.

PRICES.

Chowkooree Mixture	Rs.	0 13	per lb.
Proprietor's Own Choice	„	1 3	„
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Extra Choice Orange Pekoe	„	1 8	„

The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these high class Teas and receiving them direct from the Gardens, are able to offer the above at the VERY LOW RATES quoted, which is altogether out of proportion to their acknowledged excellence.

Once you try these Teas, you will be convinced of their superiority and will never partake o any other.

In order to suit the convenience of our customers we have had them made in 1 lb. packets

Orders from up-country must be accompanied by remittance or will be sent by value payable parcel

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"THE IMPERMEABLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.
WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPEREMABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement, and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

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THORPE AND CO.,

We have a large assortment of useful Requisites for the Voyage Passengers and Travellers very moderate in price, and ready for *immediate use*, or made to measure a few hours after the order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	25 0	to 28 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0	to 35 0
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Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars		4 8
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Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand Knitted	pair	3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8
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Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6 8
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Travelling Caps		4 8
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Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
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Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete.		30 0
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Ladies' Air Tight Dress Boxes, in cases	28 0	to 38 0

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Money Felts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets		5
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to		4
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3
China Grass Slippers		1
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Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2
Travelling Pillows	each	1
Resais or Quilts	from	5
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5
Metal Soap Boxes	from	2
Sponges	from	1
Sponge Bags		1
Rug Straps		1
Leather Purses		2
Sovereign Boxes		2
Razors, ready for use		2
Shaving Brushes		2
Nail Brushes		1
Tooth Brushes		0
Hair Brushes		4
Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case		10
Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to	2
Holdalls, with strong Leather Straps		18
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Nail, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c		5 8 to 7
Vulcanized India Rubber Travelling Baths		16
Waterproof Coats		7
Air Pillows		4
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THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	350
Do. 40 do.	„	750
Do. fo 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each	„	1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do.	„	1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

MR. PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE is AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm, per procuration, from THIS DATE.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 14th September, 1883.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia, headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4. p. 1. and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

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